MAINE FARMER

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"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

ANNUAL CHAPTER ON THE BORER.

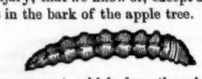
It is evident to every one, who has thought upon agricultural matters, or who is engaged in agricultural pursuits, that it is at all times useful, and sometimes necessary, to call the attention at certain periods of the year, to particular things which are appropriate and in action during those periods.

At this time we would call attention to the apple tree Borer. The Larvæ of this insect, which were deposited in the tree last year, or year before, are now in action, eating away the substance of your trees, and inflicting serious wounds.

We detected one in a tree the other day, that stood in a grass lot. The opening of the hole in which it laid concealed, was just at the top of the ground, and completely hidden by the grass. After we had found it, we tracked the passage upward more than a foot in length, when we found the *chap*, snugly stowed away in a comfortable room he had carved out in the alburnum of the tree, apparently enjoying himself in security. The following chapter we have published before, and probably shall again and again, as it contains valuable truths.

One of the most insidious and at the same time destructive enemies to the apple tree in Maine is the borer, (*Saperda Bivittati*, of naturalists.) This is an insect of the beetle, or as we Yankees say of the "*bug*" kind, which is represented in the accompanying cut. In the perfect or winged state, as you here see him, he

is about an inch long, of a lightish brown color, with two white stripes running lengthwise of his back. He has a white face and whiteish feet, and two long horns, or antennæ. He is an active, stirring fellow in the night, and has his mouth armed with a pair of sharp, horny mandibles, with which he can cut his way through substances quite hard. We once imprisoned one in a tumbler, over which we tied several thicknesses of thick, strong paper. He kept the peace during the day, but in the night he cut a hole through the paper, and "*vamosed*" before morning. He generally lies quietly during the day, and performs what he has to do during the darkness. The perfect or winged insect does no other injury, that we know of, except depositing its eggs in the bark of the apple tree. It is the



worm or maggot, which does the mischief, by boring into the tree, and cutting off, as it burrows along under the bark, the communication or channels of sap between the top and roots.

The best account of the operations of this insect is found in a letter written about eight years ago, by William B. Grant, Esq., of Gardiner, to Hon. John C. Gray, of Boston, and origmally published in the Ploughman. We have published these remarks several times since, and as many of our new subscribers may not have seen them, and some of our old subscribers may have forgotten them, we here give them again. Every man who owns an apple tree will feel interested in the subject.

Hon. John C. Gray—*Dear Sir*:—Having been for many years very much troubled with the borer in my apple trees, last spring I determined, if possible, to find out their origin, and I believe I succeeded. Allow me to give you an account of the transaction.

I sawed off a small tree, which was badly eaten by the borer. I then split into it so far as to discover four borers, one of which was far more advanced in its state of existence than either of the others, and which, I supposed, might come out that season in another form. I carefully preserved the tree until the 10th day of August, when I saw that the insect in the most advanced state was dead. I then, for the first time, took it out from the tree to examine it very particularly, that I might know its like, should I discover it alive. Its head, eyes, feelers and body, were perfectly formed—its wings, partly. Indeed, it was so far formed and perfect, that I had an accurate idea of the bug it had been destined to form, had it not been molested. I than went out among my apple trees for the purpose of finding its like. The third day I found the bug, and knew it to be the same at first sight. I brought it into the house, and put it with a smooth and fresh limb of an apple tree, under a glass. It readily fed on the bark. During the day it was very dull, but at night was exceedingly brisk and active. As soon as it was dark, it would commence piercing a row, about an inch in length, of very small holes through the bark, and then with its sharp teeth or cutters, which it seemed to use like a pair of shears, by putting one cutter in one hole and the other in the next, it, apparently with great ease, cut the bark from one hole to another, and so continued, until it had cut each and every hole into the other. By this means, it made a perfect slit in and through the bark, the whole length of the row of holes, which, as I have before said, was about an inch in length. It would then make use of its tail as a pry, and with it raise up the bark so far as to enable it to deposit its eggs under it. In this way it continued to deposit from two to four eggs every night, until the middle of September. My examination of its operations was by the light of a lamp, which did not disturb it at all. After I had seen it deposit its eggs, as I supposed, I examined, in the day time, to see if I could find them. I had no difficulty in finding them—they were about the size of a pin-head, but considerably flattened. After noticing the marks on the limb under the glass, I could with ease discover all those marks that were made on my trees, the last season, by the bug; and by lifting up the bark, in every instance, find the egg. I could also find the places where the bug had fed on the bark of the tree, as it did on the limb under the glass. From what I have seen of the borer, I have no doubt that it remains in the worm state, three years at least, and perhaps much longer, in the tree. I presume the egg is not hatched until the next season after it is deposited. During the last year the borer remains in the tree, it bores up through the wood, leaving nothing but a slight covering of bark over the hole, and remains there while it is passing from the worm to the bug state. When transformed, it readily removes the bark and comes out, leaving a round and smooth hole behind, as large and in some cases larger than the largest nail-gimlet. It has by many been supposed that this hole is the one through which the worm enters the tree: but I am certain, from observation, it is not so—it is the hole through which the bug makes his exit from the tree, while the hole below is the one where the egg was deposited, and through which the borings and other matters are cast out.

The bug is seven-eighths of an inch in length, white body and head, with three brown stripes from the top of the head to the extremity of the shell that covers the wings, leaving two white stripes between. The eyes of the insect are very black. I still have the insect in my possession, though his legs have fallen off, and he is otherwise somewhat mutilated.

Thinking that the above facts, communicated to those whose leisure and attention are directed to such subjects, may be of use, in suggesting a remedy for the evil, has induced me to communicate the facts to you. As to everything above related *as facts*, you may rely upon them as *such*. I cannot have the least doubt that I have discovered the origin of this troublesome insect, the borer.

If a thick coat of lime be kept on the tree from the ground two feet up, from the time the bug comes out, which may be the first of July, though I think not until August, and be kept on until October, I think it will prevent the bug from troubling the trees. I washed some of mine last year in this way, and in no instance could I discover any trace of a bug on them. This wash will not kill those borers that are already in the tree, but I think it will prevent any more eggs being deposited so long as the trees are thoroughly coated with lime. This wash assists, also, in discovering the borers which have just commenced their existence; for you will find the lime to be stained with a reddish color over the spot where the young borer lies, long before any borings are cast out.

That you may have a perfect idea of the operation of the bug, I will here give you a specimen of the row of holes he bores, and of the cuts or slits from one hole to the other, thus:—

This row of holes runs with the grain of the bark, or up and down on the tree, always on a smooth spot on the bark, so far as my observation has gone. One egg only is deposited in one of these slits of an inch long. A row of holes is made for every egg.

Respectfully yours, Wm. B. Grant.
Gardiner, Feb. 10, 1847.

The only sure way to kill the borer when he has got in and began to work, (which may be known by seeing its *saw dust* at the root of the tree,) is to find the hole where he pushes out his *shavings*, and cut him out and *chop his head off*. By running a limber wire up you may sometimes pierce him, and kill him, but are not always sure of reaching him. The time of the operations of this pest, is from June to August.

The preventives recommended, are washing the tree with potash water, soap suds, white-washing, &c., &c.

The grass and sprouts and other incumbrances should be cleared away from the trunk of the tree at its base, so that there should be no hiding place for the winged insect to lodge in during the day. This species generally deposits its egg pretty near the ground; but there is another variety that attacks the limbs. We once had a young tree killed by this last named variety. The worm appeared smaller and flatter than the one above described. Its parent we have never seen.

For the Maine Farmer.

SWAMP.—INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. Editor:—Mr. Joel Mason, of Raymond, would like to enquire through your paper, the best mode of reclaiming swamp or meadow lands, he has about 60 acres of such land, and would like the advice of those who have experimented with such land.

Raymond, June 9, 1855.

Note. Will our friend Dr. Lowell Marston, of North Bangor, (or Glenburn,) who has had experience in such work, give Mr. Mason some advice in this matter? [Ed.

How to set Posts on Rock. In an answer to the inquiry of one of your correspondents, I would suggest the following plan: Drill a hole in the rock, bore a corresponding hole in the end of the post. Insert a round bar of iron of sufficient length and size to fill the hole, and drive down your post. If you want to make particularly fast work, split the ends of the iron, put in a small iron wedge and then drive home, and it must stay till the iron rusts or the rock is blasted. This is the way mudsils or mill dams are bolted to the rock bottom in this country.

[Country Gentleman.

Quantity of Lime in Burnt Shells. One hundred and eight bushels of oyster shells will make seventy bushels of quick lime, which will slake to one hundred and twenty-five bushels.

DETECTING PHOSPHORIC ACID IN THE SOIL.

As the researches of chemists have proved that phosphoric acid in combination with some of the alkalies, (most generally lime,) is a necessary ingredient in the fertile soils, most farmers have become familiar with the fact.

It is not easy however to detect this acid in soils, except by a chemical examination, and heretofore it has been rather a difficult task to do it in the laboratory of the chemist.

Dr. Stewart who is now chemist to the Maryland State Agricultural Society, has recently published in the American Farmer, the following formula or mode for doing this, which we here give to those of our readers who may have a desire to try their hands at a little chemical research.

He proceeds as follows:—Upon three watch glasses each containing one-tenth of a solution of 1000 grains of soil, place severally ¼, ½, and 1 grain of *molybdate of ammonia*, and evaporate each to dryness on a water bath. Now add to the contents of each dish, an equal measure, say ½ ounce of nitric acid, and if no *yellow* precipitate remains undissolved, then no phosphoric acid exists in this sample of soil. If however, a *yellow* precipitate *does* remain and the half grain dish contains more than the quarter, and as much as the grain dish, then the proportion of phosphoric acid may be calculated, as its relation to one quarter grain is too great, and its relation to one grain is too small,—it being necessary to have 30 parts of *molyheate acid* for every *one part* of phosphoric acid present, in order to the production of the full amount of yellow precipitate, because this yellow precipitate is soluble in any excess of phosphoric acid.

But how shall the solution of the soil be made?

Throw upon a glass funnel 1000 grains, (or 2 ounces) of soil, and filter (strain) through it nitric acid until 1000 grains or 2 ounces are collected.

The Dr. says, 20 lbs. may be thus detected in an acre of soil.

The next question may be, how shall we get the *molybdate of ammonia* to use?

Molybdate acid is a mineral substance found in the earth, either in a metallic state from which the acid is made, or in some other forms. It can be purchased of those apothecaries who keep chemical materials for sale, and may be combined with ammonia, or it may be purchased already combined and ready for use.

THE BORER.

We have heard much complaint recently, that the borer is doing mischief to the apple and other kinds of trees.

One of our neighbors, (Mr. Ephraim Wood,) shew us an insect which he took out of one of his trees in a perfect state. This was not the borer, usually found in apple trees, which is a hard shelled "bug," but was a species of ichneumon fly, if we mistake not. There are several varieties of insects which may be termed "borers," inasmuch as the female parent deposits her eggs in the bark of trees. The worm or maggot bores into the tree, sometimes into the sap wood, and sometimes between the bark and wood, eating and living upon the substance of the tree and thereby stopping the circulation of the sap and killing the tree. We give a chapter on this subject in this week's paper. We have published it before, but the subject is one of so much importance, that we feel justified in keeping it before the people, as politicians say. We only add that now is the time to look out for the little marauder, and prevent its mischief if you can.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE TOMATO.

There is no vegetable that requires less care than the tomato, where a general crop only is wanted; but to have it fresh all the year round, which is no difficult matter, there will have to be succession stocks of young plants, and the convenience of a hot-house, or glazed pit for winter fruiting.

Almost any kind of soil will answer for the tomato; but it prospers best, and produces fruit of a finer quality, in a well-drained tolerably fertile, but not over rich loose mould. So soon as all danger of frost is past, begin to plant out; loosen up the soil well, dig holes four feet apart, six inches deep, and as many across; lift each plant with a ball of earth, do not keep the roots exposed longer than is necessary, and in fixing the plants in holes, let them be placed about the same depth as they were previously; cover up and press the soil somewhat around the neck, and lift a little up to it, which will encourage fresh roots and strengthen the plant. If the weather be dry, give a good soaking of water; and so far all is finished.

A few words may be said about training.—The most common mode is to spread out the branches, and let them trail along the ground, in which case, if cleanliness be cared for, there ought to be a covering of marsh hay or straw placed over the surface. Sometimes brushwood is laid flat, and the branches are allowed to lay over the top of it, which elevates the fruit above the soil, and prevents it from rotting, if the season should happen to be wet; but there is no other advantage in the method and it is inconvenient when gathering.

The neatest and cleanest plan, and one which may be adopted in all private establishments, is to sink poles in an upright position along each row, leaving the top five feet above the ground, if placed four yards apart, it will be close enough, and fasten wires horizontally to them which will form a cheap trellis to trail upon. As the branches elongate, they may be tied loosely to these wires, and a kind of hedge row is formed with very little labor, the fruit is free to the action of air and light, and is unquestionably of much better flavor.

[Goward's Real Estate Register.

Profits of Orchards. A distinguished agriculturist, who has 1000 apple trees, and intends to set out as many more, says that if apples will sell at 25 cents per bushel, they are his most profitable crop; and if they will not sell, they are the cheapest food he can raise for all kinds of animals.

HOEING IN DRY WEATHER.

Experience has fully established the fact, that corn, and other crops, are essentially benefited by hoeing in dry weather, but the reason why, or the manner how it is done, is not so generally understood. That moisture is formed by stirring the dry particles of earth and changing their relative positions, is generally admitted.

Water is composed of oxygen and nitrogen. These substances are also contained in different particles of earthy matter upon each other, when brought into contact, as done by hoeing. Water acts as a solvent of other substances, and holds them in solution so that they can be taken up by the roots, and made to nourish the growing plant. This is the reason why it is best to sow or plant your seeds as soon as possible after the land has been plowed or harrowed. The different particles of matter coming together, form new relations and chemical action, during which heat is evolved, and oxygen and hydrogen are generated and caused to unite, and form water; which with other substances act upon the seed and produce germination, and gives to a new-born plant a vigorous start into existence. After the soil has remained quiet for some time, these substances having exhausted their energy, by neutralizing the powers of each other, the plant having absorbed all the elements of nutrition within reach of its roots, its growth becomes retarded, and can then only be restored by renewing the chemical action. This can be done by applying some compost manure or by hoeing or stirring the earth, so as to bring different particles into contact with each other and forming new combinations, and consequently, thus producing a further supply of nutritious matter.—Corn that is hoed every two or three weeks will come to a maturity sooner, produce more, and be filled on the cob, than it will when treated in the usual way. We would recommend to our farmers, to select two or three rows in the field, and hoe them regularly once in two weeks, and in the fall inform us of the results of their experiment. [Ag. Exchange.

WHITE TURNIPS FOR COWS.

Messrs. Editors:—It will soon be time to sow turnips. I esteem them very valuable for milch cows. With your permission I will tell your readers how I raised and fed 500 bushels turnips to milch cows.

My wheat was harvested early in July. I took three acres of stubble, and drew upon it about 20 loads to the acre, of stable manure, muck and leached ashes, in about equal quantities. I then plowed the stubble, dragged thoroughly, and sowed common flat field turnips, brushing them in. In the fall I gathered about 500 bushels of good sized turnips, which I commenced feeding to my cows as gathered, and placed the balance in a cool barn cellar and fed them out every day until they were all gone, some time in January I think.

"But," says the objector, "your milk and butter tasted of turnips." No, it did not. We made no butter, but furnished about 120 customers daily with milk, and not the first one of them ever knew or mistrusted that we fed turnips. Not a single complaint reached our ears. I think this was owing entirely to the manner of feeding, and if any of your readers will follow our course exactly, we are confident the milk or the butter will never taste of turnips.

We had two men to milk ten cows each, and the third man put the turnips in a long box and cut them with a spade, after which four quarts of corn and cob meal were sprinkled on each bushel. As soon as the milking was finished, the cows were fed one peck of turnips each; this was done twice a day, and the cows gave a good supply of milk. I think the time of feeding is the point. The cows must be fed immediately after milking and at no other time, and the quantity fed must be such as they will eat up immediately. With these precautions we have a feed for cows, which can be raised very easily and very economically.

Lyons, N. Y. E. W. Sylvester.

[Country Gentleman.

Fruit Trees. June is a good month for trimming trees, and June is the best time to wash apple trees with ley. This ley is made of potash—one pound to one gallon of water. If the potash is good, the ley will be strong enough to make soap, or to bear up a hen's egg to the surface. Good ashes put into soft water answers the same purpose. Some farmers prefer to use ashes and to plaster them on to their trees.—When this work is well done it will keep the borers away. Borers are killed by contact with ley of this strength.

The borer fly, be it remembered, lays her eggs very punctually at the root of the apple tree and quince bush about the first of July—but a wash in June always tends to keep this pest away from the trees—and as this wash cleanses the bark from all lice and moss, we again recommend it to all orchardists who value their apple trees and quince bushes. [Ploughman.

Flower pots for Rooms. Fill a pot with coarse moss of any kind, in the same manner as it would be filled with earth, and place a cutting or a seed in the moss; it will succeed admirably, especially with plants destined to ornament a drawing-room. In such a situation plants grown in moss will thrive better than in garden mould, and possess the very great advantage of not causing dirt by the earth washing out of them when watered. The explanation of the practice seems to be this: that moss rammed into a pot, and subjected to continual watering, is soon brought into a state of decomposition, when it becomes a very pure vegetable mould—and it is well known that pure vegetable mould is the most proper of all materials for the growth of almost all kinds of plants. The moss would also not retain more moisture than precisely the quantity best adapted to the absorbent powers of the root, a condition which can scarcely be obtained with any certainty by the use of earth. [Exchange.

Galls on Horses. A strong solution of alum with some whiskey mixed in it, is said to be a most excellent remedy for the galled shoulders of horses. Apply it three times a day until the wound is healed.

For the Maine Farmer.

SONNET.

BY GEO. W. BLAKE.

My heart is longing for some quiet scene,
Far from the tumults of the noisy town,
Where, free from care's wild, transitory dream,
My waning years may glide life's streamlet down;
Some quiet spot within the country wide,
Where business with its forms durst not intrude;
Some rural glen where silver brooklets glide,
And summer flowers bloom bright in solitude;
For I am tired of this continual strife,
This blind devotion of the jostling crowd,
Which e'en disturbs the stol'n hours of life,
And o'er their joys throws many a sombre cloud.
Then be it mine to enjoy the sweet repose
In woodland groves, the charms which Nature shows.

Franklin, Mass., June 12, 1855.

SAGADAHOC AG. AND HORT. SOCIETY.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

The annual Cattle Show and Fair of this Society, will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the tenth and eleventh of October, 1855.

The Society offer the following premiums:

FARMS, &c.

For the best managed farm during the year, including the cultivation of the soil, the crops, the stock, mode of making and applying manures, management of barns, gardens, orchard, wood, tools, &c., &c. First, $15; 2d, 10; 3d, 5.

Competitors for these premiums must give notice of their intention, to the Chairman of Trustees on, or before, the 15th of June. Farms offered for inspection, will be visited by the Committee from the 15th of June to the 15th of July, and also in September.

For the best conducted experiment in reclaiming unimproved lands, on not less than one acre, the course of management, produce, an exact statement of all expenses given, &c. First, $8; 2d, 6; 3d, 4.

For the best conducted experiment in restoring and improving old pasture lands, with an account of the means employed, and expense. First, $5; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.

For the best conducted and most successful experiment, in the preparation and application of manures, animal, vegetable or mineral, an exact statement to be given in writing. First, $10; 2d, 6; 3d, 4.

For the most satisfactory experiment in ascertaining the relative value of different kinds of food for cattle, with a statement of the quantity and value of the same, as compared with English hay, the experiment to be made in the three winter months, a premium of $6. To be awarded in 1856.

For the best experiment in fattening cattle, with a written statement of the proceeds and result. First, $6; 2d, 4.

For the most satisfactory experiment of *soiling* cattle, with a statement of process and result, including saving manure, comparative expense of pasturing. First, $8; 2d, 6.

For the best experiment in fattening swine, with a statement of process and result. First, $4; 2d, 3.

CULTIVATION OF CORN AND OTHER CROPS.

For best Corn, $3; 2d, 4; 3d, 3.
For best Wheat, $5; 2d, 4; 3d, 3.
For best Oats, $4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.
For best Rye, $4; 2d, 2.
For best Barley, $3; 2d 2.
For best white Beans, $3; 2d, 2.
For English hay of best quantity and quality, $3; 2d, 2.

The above named crops, except beans, are to be raised on at least one-half an acre: the beans on not less than one-quarter of an acre. Competitors for premiums on each of these crops, are to notify the Chairman of Committee on grain crops, on or before the 15th of November, giving a written statement of the character of soil, value of manure, ashes, plaster, &c., used, expense of preparing the ground, seed, sowing or planting, cultivating, harvesting, &c., and the total value of crops.

ROOT CULTURE AND GARDEN VEGETABLES.

For best crop Potatoes, $4; 2d, 3.
For best crop Sugar Beets, $4, 2d, 3.
For best crop Carrots, $4; 2d, 3.
For best crop Parsnips, $4; 2d, 3.
For best crop Ruta Bagas, $4; 2d, 3.
For best crop Mangel Wurtzel, $4; 2d, 3.
For best crop flat Turnips, $3.
For best crop Onions, $3.

Samples of one bushel to be presented at the exhibition. These crops must be raised, the potatoes on not less than one-half an acre, and the remaining on not less than one-quarter of an acre. The quantity to be ascertained by weight.

Carrots per bushel,	55 lbs.
Sugar Beets per bushel,	60 "
Mangel Wortzel, "	60 "
Ruta Baga, "	60 "
Turnips, "	50 "
Parsnips, "	45 "

The Committee must have regard to the cost, as well as quality raised of these crops, and thus award premiums according to real merit.

For the best conducted experiment in raising the marrow and winter crook-neck squash on not less than one-eighth of an acre, twelve to be shown at the exhibition, $3.

For best collection and variety of garden vegetables. First, 4; 2d, 3.

For best collection of potatoes, not less than one-half peck of each variety to be exhibited, $3.

STOCK.

For best Beef animal, $5; 2d, 4; 3d, 3.

For best bull not less than two years old, on condition that he shall be kept in the county for use, nine months from exhibition. First, $4; 2d, 3.

For best Bull under two years. First, $3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.

For best milch Cow, $5; 2d, 4; 3d, 3; 4th, 2.

The cows must be three years old and upwards. A statement must be made of the quantity and quality of milk, the manner in which she has been fed, and the product of her milk, whether sold, or made into butter or cheese, during two periods of ten days each, three months to elapse between the periods of trial, the time of cow's calving, quality of calf, &c.

For heifer in milk, not over three years old, $3; 2d, 2.

For best yearling calf, $2; 2d, 1; 3d, 75c.

For most actual profits derived from a cow during one year, $3. To be paid in 1856.

For best Durham or grade Cow, $4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.

For best Durham or grade Heifer or Calf, $3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.

For best Durham or grade Bull, $5; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.

Conditions of these, same as those mentioned above. Any other foreign breeds or grades, admissable under this offer.

For best working oxen, not less than four years old, regard being paid to their size, strength, docility, training and appearance, $5; 2d, 4; 3d, 3.

PLOUGHING.

For best performance in ploughing, double teams, at least ¾ of an acre, within one hour, not less than ten inches in depth, $5; 2d, 4; 3d, 3.

For best performance in ploughing with single teams, at least ¾ of an acre, not less than seven inches deep, $4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.

For best performance in ploughing with horses, $4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.

In awarding premiums, regard will be paid to the width and depth of the furrow slice, and the evenness, ease and quiet with which the work is performed.

For any other article produced or manufactured within the limits of this society, if deemed worthy, the committee are requested to recommend gratuities, and the Trustees will comply with these recommendations as far as in their judgment the funds of the Society will allow.

GENERAL REGULATIONS AND REMARKS.

All entries for premiums must be made in writing, with the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Sam'l F. Dike, Bath, or with the President of the society, Frances T. Purrington, Topsham, before the first day of the Show, (unless otherwise specified) so that they may be arranged and ready for the adjudging committee, without confusion and mistakes on the morning of the Show. They may be transmitted by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, to either of the above, previous to Tuesday evening, October the 19th. No entries will be received after 9 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the Show. Articles brought in after that time will be for exhibition only.

For best breeding mare with colt by her side, $4; 2d, 3.

For best 2 yrs. old colt, $2; 2d, 1.

SWINE.

For best boar, not less than six mos. old, $3; 2d, 2.
For best breeding sow, $3; 2d, 2.
For best litter of pigs, four or more, $3; 2d, 2.
For best Suffolk or half Suffolk boar, $3; 2d, 2.
For best Suffolk or half Suffolk breeding sow, $3; 2d, 2.
For best litter of pigs of same breed, or half breed, $3; 2d, 2.

SHEEP.

For best flock, 6 or more, $3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.
For best buck, $3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.

FOWLS.

For best turkeys, 4 or more, $2.
For best lot of geese, 4 or more, 1.
For best lot of live fowls, 7 or more, 3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.
For best lot of ducks, 2; 2d, 1.

Statements of the method of keeping and fattening fowls, the expense and profit, and the amount of eggs produced from a given number of hens, in order to determine their laying properties, should be given by each claimant of a premium.

DAIRY.

For the best produce of butter, on any farm within the limits of the society, for four months, from the 1st of June to the 1st of October, a sample of not less than 20 lbs. to be exhibited—quantity as well as quality to be taken into view—with a full account of the manner of feeding the cows, and the general management of the milk and butter, $5; 3d, 4; 3d, 3.

It will be seen that these premiums are offered for the best produce on the farms, and not simply for the best specimens exhibited. Competitors will therefore be particular in keeping an account, and preparing a statement of the entire produce within the time above mentioned.

For best butter made in June, $4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.

For best butter made in September, 4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.

For best butter made by any girl under 21 years of age, *set silver teaspoons*; 2d best, *silver butter knife*.

The amount exhibited in each of these cases must not be less than 25 pounds.

For best specimen cheese, 25 lbs., $4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.

For the most satisfactory statement, rendered at the exhibition in 1856, of the quantity of milk given for one year, for any number of cows, not less than two, including a description of the character, age, breed of cows, and a particular account of their feeding and general management, $6; 2d, 5; 3d, 4.

BREAD.

For best loaf of wheat and Indian bread, of 2 to 4 pounds, $2; 2d, 1.

For best loaf of unbolted wheat, grown in the county, same weight, $2; 2d, 1.

For best loaf rye and Indian, of 4 to 6 lbs., $2; 2d, 1.

For best loaf of wheat bread, 2 to 4 lbs., $2; 2d, 1.

The bread presented for premiums must be made by some female member of a family in whose name the entry shall be made, and to whom the premium shall be awarded. A written statement of the process of making the bread, shall accompany each loaf. Names of contributors not to be known to the committee, and no person shall serve on the committee, if any member of his family be a competitor.

HONEY.

For greatest quantity of honey in one hive, $3; 2d, 2.

For greatest quantity of honey produced by one person during the year, $3; 2d, 2.

For best specimen of honey exhibited, $2.

JELLIES, PRESERVES, PICKLES, KETCHUPS, &c.

For the finest collection, and best specimens of each, made of articles of domestic growth, a premium or gratuity will be awarded at the direction of the committee.

FRUITS.

For best collection of Apples, $3; 2d, 2.
For best collection of Pears, $3; 2d, 2.
For best peck of Pears, $2; 2d, 1.
For best dish of Pears not less than 1 doz. $2; 2d, 1.
For best dish of Apples, $1.
For best bushel of autumn Apples, $1; 2d, 50c.
For best bushel of winter Apples, $1; 2d, 50c.
For best collection of Grapes raised in open air, $3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.
For best peck of Plums, $1.
For best dish of Plums, including several varieties, $1.
For best dish of Peaches, $1.

☞ These fruits must be raised within the limits of the society.

For best experiment in transplanting Cranberry vines, or raising from seed, which shall be in the most flourishing and productive state on the 1st of Sept. next, $5.

Competitors will be required to give a particular account of their operations.

Premiums will be awarded on flowers and boquets in amount not exceeding $5.

For best specimen of patching and darning, $1.

For best specimens of cotton or woolen cloth, also flannel, a premium or gratuity at the direction of the Trustees, also any other manufactured articles, blankets, hose, &c., a premium or gratuity.

For best specimen of knitting yarn, not less than one pound $1.

For best fleece of wool, $1.

For best hearth rug, $1; 2d, 50c.

For best specimens of articles of earthen or wooden ware, a premium or gratuity.

For best specimen of Brass, Copper, Iron or Britannia ware, a premium or gratuity.

For best specimens of Cabinet work, premium or gratuity.

For best specimens of horse and ox shoes, $1.

LEATHER, SHOES, &c.

For best specimen of thick Boots, $1; do. calf-skin boots, 2; do. kip-boots, 2; do. Ladies boots, 1; do. Walking shoes, 1.

For best specimen of upper or sole Leather, or morocco, a premium or gratuity, each, at the direction of the Committee.

For best single Carriage harness, double Carriage harness, Cart harness, a premium or gratuity.

For best Sleigh, Family Carriage, covered Wagon, Buggy Wagon, Farm Wagon, Farm Cart, Wheelbarrow, a premium or gratuity each, at direction of the committee.

For best Leather Trunk, $1; do. Riding saddle, 1; do. Hats and caps, 1; do. Boys's caps, 1.

For best variety of Agricultural implements, manufactured within the County, and exhibited by the manufacturer, $5; 2d, 4.

For best performance in spading, not less than ten inches deep, $4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.

Regard will be paid to the thoroughness of pulverization of the soil.

For best town team of oxen, not less than ten yokes, four years old and upwards, $10; 2d, 6; 3d, 4.

For best town team of steers, not less than ten yokes, three years old or under, $7; 2d, 4; 3d, 3.

For best pair of steers under four years old, $4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.

For best steers under two years old, $3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.

HORSES.

For best pair of matched horses, $4.
For best single carriage horse, $3.
For best work or farm horse, $3.

For best stallion, on the assurance that he shall be kept in the county at least nine months from exhibition, $4.

Persons wishing to exhibit articles or stock for show or sale only, by attaching their names to the same, will have leave to do so without entry.

No premium will be awarded on any animal or article unless it possess points of superiority and decided merit. The committees have discretionary power of withholding premiums, if in their opinion the objects or articles are not deemed worthy to receive them. No animal shall receive more than one premium, though exhibited for excellence in different classes.

To be entitled to a premium, the animal and crop must be raised, and the article manufactured, within the limits of this society; but animals for breeding, though raised out of the county, may be entitled to a premium payable after they have been in the county one year.

Satisfactory evidence of the truth of all statements by competitors will be required, before premiums shall be awarded.

The object of the society is not to encourage the raising of great crops merely, at great expense, but economical, systematic and profitable farming. It is therefore enjoined on adjudging committees not unconditionally to award premiums to those who raise the greatest crops, but to those who, by a judicious and systematic course of cultivation, founded on correct principles, succeed in obtaining the most profitable crops.

Gentlemen appointed adjudging committees are requested to make arrangements to attend to the duties assigned them, and are authorized to fill all vacancies that are found to exist on the day of the Show in their respective committees. The committees are also expected to prepare their reports in an acceptable manner, for they are to be read on the second day of the Show, and afterwards all are to be published among the proceedings of the society.

No person serving on any committee shall have a vote, in any case, where he shall be personally interested as a competitor.

In case premiums are awarded to persons not members of the Society, one dollar will be deducted from each; but should the premium be less than two dollars, one half the published amount will be paid, instead of deducting the one dollar.

Premiums will be paid on application to the Treasurer, thirty days after the Show and Fair, and such as are not called for within one year shall be considered given to the Society in aid of its funds.

It is to be hoped that all the ladies and gentlemen of our County will manifest an interest in the welfare of this Society, and contribute such as they have to the exhibition; and then, we trust, it will prove interesting, profitable and useful.

It is to be understood that all articles presented for premiums in each of the foregoing departments, shall have been produced or manufactured within the limits of this society, and also by the person presenting them.

Articles in either of the above departments, contributed by persons not residents in the county, shall receive suitable attention from the Trustees and several Committees, and if worthy, be awarded a diploma, or be noticed in some other appropriate manner.

TRAPPING GRUBS AND CUT WORMS.

A writer over the signature of C. Q. in the May No. of the Mich. Farmer, relates his success in preventing the depredations of these pests of the farmer by a new and very ingenious invention of his own. As neither fall-plowing nor any other generally known method is much to be relied upon, probably many may be induced to try this newly proposed method. If found as successful as C. Q. represents it, we shall be happy to make a report thereof, and to be the organ through which those who may find it useful shall send a vote of thanks to the original inventor.

Last spring, says C. Q., "I tried an experiment with the "varmints," which I will relate for the benefit of whom it may concern." He planted his corn on a clover-sod plowed in spring. While planting he found plenty of the small grubs. The corn was planted about the 20th of May, and as soon as it came up they commenced their mischief. Knowing no reliable or certain way of saving the corn, he concluded to *trap* them. For this purpose he took a round stick, 3 or 4 feet long and about 2 inches in diameter, and making one end sharp, and taking two rows at a time, he made from two to four holes, 4 or 5 inches deep in or close by every hill. After fixing several rows in this way he waited to see the result. On examination he found that almost every hole had one or more worms in it. In one hole he counted as many as six. He then went over the whole field in the same way, and the result was that hardly a hill of corn was destroyed after the holes were made, while his neighbor's corn just over the fence, which was on ground plowed very early, was more than half cut off with the worms. "It might be supposed," says C. Q., "that when the fellows fell into the traps they would bore into the side and escape; but on watching them I found they would try to climb up the side, but the sides being smooth they always fell back again, when about 24 hours of sunshine and starvation would put an end to them. They usually commit their depredation in the night, and while crawling around to find the corn they tumble in." An additional recommendation of this method is, that the birds will not pull up the corn, when they find plenty of *grub* already provided for them.

C. Q. states farther, that a portion of this field of corn looked green, and flourished luxuriantly, while another portion looked pale and yellow. To the former he had applied (a tablespoonful to each hill) a mixture of 2 parts lime with 3 parts of ashes. The latter had no such application. [Country Gentleman.

To Fatten Fowls. The best food for fattening fowls is potatoes mixed with meal. Boil the potatoes and mash them fine while they are hot, and mix the meal with them just before it is presented. They fatten on this diet in less than half the time ordinarily required to bring them to the same condition of excellence on corn or even meal.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1855.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Since the present month opened we have been favored with a succession of rains that have thoroughly penetrated the earth, and allayed the fears of a drought, and consequent shortness of the hay crop. It is true that, owing to the severe winter, and the small amount of snow that fell in this vicinity, the crop will be lighter than would otherwise have been the case, but still, grass has made a good growth since the rain, and is looking well. The weather has been rather cool, and corn looks yellow, in many places, but a few warm days will give it a start. We do not consider the crop in danger, as yet. Fruit trees, so far as we have observed, blossomed very full this spring, and the fruit has "set" well. We look for a good crop of fruit this fall. We are informed by some of our farmers, that their winter wheat was badly winter-killed, but we hope it will not discourage them from giving it a further trial. Maine should raise her own flour, she is able to do it,—abundantly able.

The high rates commanded by all kinds of grain and vegetables, the past season, has had the effect to induce our farmers to put in more seed, this spring, and the consequence will be that, while the general crop is greatly increased, consumers will obtain farm products at fair reward for their labor. The fact is, farm produce, of all kinds, has been too high, the past year, though no more so, perhaps, than most other articles of consumption, and while the price of labor has fallen, the cost of living has increased. But the prospect now is that lower rates will prevail, and if the farmer does not obtain so much for his produce, he will be a gainer in other respects.

The crops in other parts of the State promise well. The Bangor Mercury of a late date, says:—

"A gentleman who has been travelling this week and last on the Kennebec and the Penobscot rivers and the intervening country, and has taken pains to examine the fields of grass, grain, and other crops, informs us that everywhere things are looking exceedingly well. The promise is excellent. The late rains have come in just the right season. He notes that everywhere twice the breadth of land has been sown compared with former seasons. Hay which before the late rains held at some localities in this vicinity at $30 per ton at the barn, is now much cheaper, a large yield of grass being confidently relied on."

A correspondent writing from Franklin, Mass., under date of the 11th inst., says: "The present prospects in this section, indicate but an indifferent crop of grass, this season. It is very backward, but has sprung forward amazingly since the late rains. Rye, too, will come in rather light, it was extensively winter-killed, except in hollows and protected places, where it looks pretty fair. Farmers here, as in other sections of the country, have put in *one more acre*, principally of Indian corn or potatoes. If the season proves propitious, things *must come down* by fall, certain. Apple trees blossomed uncommonly full, but the caterpillar promises to ease the farmer of some of his labor in the harvest. Indeed, I do not recollect ever knowing them so plenty as at present; entire trees have been completely stripped of their leaves, and look as if a fire had passed through them. Every one of their favorite trees, (the wild cherry,) which I have seen, has not the least vestige of any green thing upon it; so vorticious have they become that I am almost daily expecting to see the trees disappear. So far as I have seen, the farmers have not even tried to rid themselves of their tormentors, they cannot spend time, they say."

Throughout the country, generally, the prospect is good for an abundant harvest. The Boston Traveller of Thursday last, says:—

"With a few limited exceptions, the same story substantially now comes from all quarters of our country—and we might almost say, all quarters of the globe too—the story of fruitful fields and richly promising crops. The season, South and West, is now so far advanced, that the wheat promise is well nigh turned into fruition. Indeed, in some of the Southern States the wheat is already being harvested, and new flour is finding its way into market. This must bring down the famine price at which flour has so long been held; unless the demand from Europe should be much beyond what it has yet been since the war opened. But fortunately the Transatlantic harvests promise almost equally with our own."

We shall keep our readers advised of the prospects of the coming harvest, &c., and would be obliged to correspondents if they would inform us occasionally of the state of the crops, and other matters of interest, in their immediate vicinity.

MAINE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of this association was held at Belfast, on the 6th inst., Dr. H. H. Hill, of this city, presiding. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Joseph H. Estabrook, M. D., of Camden.

Vice Presidents—Amos Nourse, M. D., of Bath, J. C. Bradbury, M. D., of Oldtown.

Recording Secretary—N. P. Monroe, M. D., Belfast.

Corresponding Secretary—Gilman Daveis, M. D., Portland.

Standing Committee—Hosea Rich, M. D., Bangor, Chairman; Hollis Monroe, M. D., Belfast; B. F. Buxton, M. D., Warren; John D. Lincoln, M. D., Brunswick; Chas. Abbott, M. D., Frankfort; Wm. H. Allen, M. D., Orono; H. H. Hill, M. D., Augusta; T. G. Stockbridge, M. D., Bath; Wm. Wood, M. D., Portland; James Bates, M. D., Cumberland County; Alonzo Garcelon, M. D., Lewiston; George E. Brickett, M. D., Kennebec County; John E. Dunnells, M. D., Oxford County.

OUR MILITARY VISITORS. The Portland Rifle Corps, paid our city a visit on Tuesday of last week. They were accompanied by Chandler's Band. After partaking of some refreshments at the Augusta House, they marched over to the Arsenal, where they were entertained by Capt. Callender, who also made arrangements for their target shooting, on the Arsenal grounds. The first prize for shooting was awarded to private J. B. Osgood, and the second to private E. F. Morse. The prizes were two handsome silver cups. The company dined at the Augusta House and returned to Portland by the 5 o'clock train. They numbered about sixty, and made a fine appearance.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. The State Temperance Committee have issued a call for a Mass Convention of the friends of temperance, to be held at the City Hall, Bangor, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 26th and 27th, "for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming campaign." The meeting will convene at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday.

LIME BRICKS.

We see that experiments are going on in different parts of the Union, in the manufacture and use of the lime and sand bricks, a description of which was given in the Farmer not long ago. The success of the invention seems to depend on squeezing the lime and sand into the closest possible union.

To effect this, after the lime and sand have been properly mingled together, an immense pressure is brought to bear upon them, after which they are exposed to the sun and air, when, it is said, they will harden and become in time as solid as marble.

In many parts of Aroostook County we have noticed a deficiency of clay suitable for manufacturing bricks, but a plenty of lime stone. In such places, if the lime bricks are what they are said to be, they can be manufactured and become an exceedingly useful article.

In some of the Western States they are experimenting in this matter. The Rural New-Yorker quotes a paragraph from the Milwaukie Sentinel, giving a description of a new press, invented by A. J. Langworthy, for the purpose of manufacturing this kind of bricks. The following is a condensed account of the invention. It is designed to make what are called hollow bricks:

"The machine occupies a space of about 3 feet square by 4 feet in length, and weighs 1,500 lbs., being carried on small iron wheels. The process of working is very simple. Two moulds of very hard and planed iron, are seen at the top of the machine, into which the material is thrown. The thickness of the brick is regulated by moving the bottom piece of the mould up or down. The mould being full, the turn of a wheel slides over it a solid iron cover, which is secured from rising by being grooved into a massive iron upright. This done, the operator, by the use of a lever, acting upon a combination of joints somewhat similar to those of the printing press, forces *up* against the bottom of the mould a pressure of over 100 tons. A turn of the wheel slides off the cover, and another lever raises the bottom of the mould with brick to the level surface, whence it is taken off to harden into stone by the action of the atmosphere. While one operation is raising the mould and taking off the brick in much less time than we have taken to tell it, another one at the other end of the machine is applying the pressure, and bringing another brick into form, so that two men can keep steadily at work."

U. S. SENATORS ELECTED.

On Wednesday of last week the New Hampshire House of Representatives proceeded to the election of two U. S. Senators from that State, with the following result:—For the long term, James Bell, of Gilford, was chosen, receiving 224 out of 311 votes. For the short term, John P. Hale, of Dover, was chosen, receiving 208 out of 307 votes. In the Senate, on Thursday, this action on the part of the House was concurred in, the vote standing,—for Bell, 11 votes out of 12; for Hale, 10 votes out of 12.

Mr. Bell has been the Whig candidate for Governor, and is highly spoken of as a man of integrity and talent. He succeeds the late Senator Norris, whose term would have expired last March. Mr. Hale is well known as one of the leaders of the Free Soil party. He succeeds himself, his last term having expired in 1853, and Senator Atherton, elected to fill his place, having since died. The Boston Courier says:—

"Mr. Hale is one of the few men who have ever been twice chosen to the United States Senate from the state of New Hampshire. The last example was that of Judge Woodbury, who was chosen in 1834 and again in 1840, a mark of distinction unprecedented in New Hampshire politics. A very few other Senators have been re-elected to serve immediately after their terms expired, the last of whom was Governor Samuel Bell, the uncle of Mr. Hale's colleague."

THE HORSE HOE.

Hoeing is a work which the farmer must do. The more thoroughly it is done the better will be his crops. The more brute power he can press into this work and have it well done the better will it be for himself, inasmuch as it will save his strength and give him more time to attend to other duties. The farmers in this vicinity will find a "Horse hoe" at the agricultural warehouse of John Means & Son, that will be of great service in many fields. We tried one of them last week and found it a capital implement, except where witch grass was very thick and strong, it worked admirably—cutting up the weeds thoroughly, and stirring the ground completely and leaving it mellow and fine.

It will also work well between the narrow rows of carrots and other root crops, if you remove the side teeth and leave the main cutter in. One of them will cost you six or seven dollars, and is well worth the money.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The last number of this excellent periodical, 577, contains an entertaining article from Blackwood, on Modern Novelists, Great and Small; one on the Physical Geography of the Sea, being the Economist's Review of Lieut. Maury's book; One or Two Habits of Young France; Women and Salons of France; (both these from the New Monthly.) A very full article upon Huc's Travels in China, showing the adroit management by which the Romish Missionary was thrust into the very places to which he desired to go, and from which travellers are generally excluded—this is from the Edinburgh Review. Then follows an account of a New Game, called Yadace, with amusing examples; some political articles; Bread Cast on the Waters, a touching story; Leigh Hunt's Stories in Verse; A Wedding in China, by a Christian Bishop; Eruption of Vesuvius; Illustration of American Enterprise, as contrasted with British Routine; A Russian Charivari—and a multitude of small articles and Poetry. Published by Littell, Son & Co., Boston, weekly, at $6 per annum.

THE CIRCUS. This afternoon and evening, (Wednesday,) those of our citizens who are fond of seeing equestrian displays and feats of "ground and lofty tumbling," will have an opportunity to witness the performances at Messrs. Ballard, Bailey & Co's French circus, which is highly spoken of wherever it has exhibited. Madame Tourniare, the great female rider, accompanies this troupe, and will doubtless, as elsewhere, suprise and delight all beholders, by the grace, daring and finish of her equestrian performances. See advertisement, for further particulars.

HOAXES. The reports of the death of "Doesticks," and the marriage of Tom Thumb, have turned out veritable hoaxes—nothing more nor less. But we have one consolation: we were not the only ones who were *sold*. Doesticks is yet unshot, and the great Thomas Thumb unmarried. Our faith in telegraphic reports, wavering before, is now less than ever, and one more such attack upon our credulity will assuredly do away with it entirely. What next?

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL. On Thursday of last week, Sampson Woods, of East Mt. Vernon, was brought before the Police Court, Judge Mullikin, on a charge of setting fire to the house of Isaac Goodridge, on the 25th day of August last. The prisoner waived an examination, and was committed for trial.

THE NATIONAL K. N. CONVENTION.

This convention, held in Philadelphia, was broken up last week by the introduction of resolves relating to slavery, the northern and southern delegates being unable to agree. The committee on resolutions offered two sets of resolves, the majority report being to the following effect: "*Resolved*, That as the American party had risen on the ruins of the Whig and Democratic parties, it cannot be held responsible for the acts or pledges of either; that their agitation of the slavery question has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril; it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union; that as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the national council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance."

The second resolve we give in full, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That regarding it the highest duty to avow these opinions upon a subject so important in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this national council, that Congress possesses no power under the constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly permitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any territory, it is the sense of this national council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States, and that any interference of Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the district to the United States, and a breach of the national faith."

The minority of the committee reported the following resolve:—

"*Resolved*, That the repeal of the Missouri compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that compromise."

This minority report was signed by the members of the committee from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois (12), and also, as to the first clause, by the members from Delaware and New Jersey. The member from Maine was John S. Sayward, of Bangor. New York was the only free State that went for the majority report. Minnesota Territory and the District of Columbia went with New York. Iowa was not represented. These, with the united South carried the majority report in the committee.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the discussion of the slavery question was continued by the Convention, with great excitement. On Wednesday, the discussion lasted through the day and night, until one o'clock Thursday, when the majority report, above alluded, to was adopted by a vote of 80 yeas to 50 nays. The vote on the minority report of the Northern delegates was 51 yeas to 92 nays.

This result is reported to have caused a division of the Council, on and Thursday forenoon a meeting of the Northern delegates was held, at which Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts presided. Great unanimity prevailed, and it was determined to appeal from the Council to the people in behalf of the right principles. An address, extensively signed by the delgates present, was submitted, and ordered to be published to the nation. This address states that the subscribers "feel constrained under the existing state of affairs to affirm the following principles:—

"1. The unconditional restoration of that time-honored compromise known as the Missouri prohibition, till the object of the compact has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as free States. 2. That the right of settlers to the free exercise of the franchise shall be protected by the national executive, 'and that we cannot conscientiously act with those who will not aid us in the correction of these national wrongs, and who will not even permit their fair consideration or their full discussion.' 3. Such a modification of the naturalization laws, as shall guarantee the three vital principles of a republican government—'spiritual freedom, a free Bible, and free schools,' thereby promoting the great work of Americanising America. 4. That the arm of legislation be invoked to arrest that growing evil, the deportation by foreign authorities of paupers and convicts to our shores; and that our diplomatic representatives abroad shall be of native birth."

Several of the Northern delegates had left, but this address is signed by such as remained from all the Northern States, except Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, although it is thought New York will be the only Northern State submitting to the platform adopted by the council.

Previous to the adjournment of the Council, the injunction of secrecy was removed from such of the proceedings as the officers might deem of importance. The platform was adopted at a late hour on Thursday night. The New York Mirror says:—

"After adopting the platform, the Convention agreed on a plan of making nominations in the general convention. The plan directs the appointment of two at large from the State by the State Council, and one from each Congressional district by the subordinate Councils. Resolutions denunciatory of the Pierce administration were offered by Mr. Squires, of New York, and adopted. Highly complimentary resolutions to the energy, efficiency and success of the Barker administration were unanimously adopted. The next session is to be held in the city of New York, on the first Tuesday in June next."

On Saturday evening a tremendous mass meeting of Know Nothings was held in Liberty Square, Philadelphia, and addressed by several distinguished speakers. Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the platform adopted by the Convention. Notwithstanding a heavy rain the meeting continued until past ten o'clock.

KENNEBEC DAM.—CITIZENS' MEETING. On Monday evening a citizens' meeting was held at Winthrop Hall, to take measures for rebuilding the Kennebec Dam, without delay. We learn that it was decided that if the citizens of Augusta would raise $10,000, the Boston stockholders would raise $20,000, and the whole sum would be secured by a mortgage on the Dam Company's property,—the loan being payable in five and ten years, with annual interest. A committee was appointed to call upon our citizens and solicit their subscriptions. We trust they will meet with success in their applications. It must be evident to every one how essential to our future prosperity is the rebuilding of the dam. Hundreds of our mechanics have been thrown out of employ by the accident, but we hope a few months will see them busily at work, and the dam secure again.

A GREAT CALF. Mr. Joseph Merrill, of Greene, has a steer calf, eleven weeks old, that weighs 313 lbs. If any one has one to match it, he will buy or sell.

LAUNCH OF A SHIP-OF-WAR.

On Thursday last, at the Charlestown Navy Yard, the new steam-frigate Merrimac was launched, in the presence of a large concorse of spectators. She left the ways about noon, and the launch was perfectly successful, not the slightest accident occurring. The Advertiser gives the following description of this new acquisition to our naval strength:

"This ship, which is one of the six steam-frigates ordered last year to be built, will be in advance of the rest, in the date of her launching, by three or four months, and she is regarded as one of the finest specimens of naval architecture to be found anywhere. The work has been expeditiously carried forward, under the energetic superintendence of Com. Gregory, and under the direction of Mr. Delano, the naval constructor of the yard, and Mr. Melvin Simmons, the master carpenter, from the model furnished by Mr. Lenthall, chief of the bureau of construction.

The keel of the ship was laid in July of last year. She is built in the strongest manner, chiefly of live oak timber and plank, and there has been used in her hull 226,740 lbs of iron, and 189,778 lbs of bolt copper. Her dimensions are 3800 tons, carpenter's measurement. She is propelled on the screw principle, with Griffith's English patent propeller, having two blades of 17 feet diameter. Notwithstanding her means of steam propulsion, she will have ample provisions for sails. Her mainmast will measure above spar-deck 86 feet 9 inches, length of mast-head 19 feet 8 inches, top-mast 68 feet, mast-head 10 feet 10 inches, maintop-gallant-mast 34 feet, royal-mast 23 feet. The fore-mast, &c., will be in proportion. A suit of her sails will contain 13,830 yards of canvass, covering an area of 58,372 square feet."

The Boston Traveller has the following:—

"Not only have our enterprising builders and mechanics finished the task allotted to them in the completion of this beautiful vessel, in advance of any other yard, but they have within a few days answered an order from a Southern yard for prepared materials to be used in one of the frigates building there. The vessel is pierced, we believe, for sixty guns, but her armament will be something less. On her forward deck she is to carry a heavy pivot gun, which can be trained in any direction, and also a similar gun at the stern. The following is a description of her armament:

It is intended to supply this steam frigate with the two 10-inch pivot guns alluded to, weighing over 10,000 pounds each; with 24 9-inch carriage guns, and 14 heavy 8-inch broadside guns, weighing 6300 lbs. each. The guns and carriages are of peculiar construction, the former very large at the breech, and beginning to taper abruptly near the centre, terminating small at the muzzle. They are now casting at Alger's foundry, South Boston, and are well worthy the attention of those interested in warlike equipment. These guns are provided with an elevating screw, and will elevate 9 deg. 45 min. and depress 7 deg. 30 min. They are provided with carriages of a new model, having no after trucks. The guns thus provided will be more steady upon the deck, and not so liable to break from their breechings, at sea, while in firing the recoil will be sufficient to throw them back."

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

In the list of appointments by the East Maine Conference, published a few weeks since, the following were omitted:—

L. L. Knox, Principal of the East Maine Conference Seminary.

Wm. H. Pilsbury, Agent for the Sunday School Union.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference, held in Bangor, during the early part of last week, made the following appointments for the Rockland District:—

George Pratt, Presiding Elder.

Rockland—A. Church; Thomaston—W. T. Jewell; Camden—Sullivan Bray; Rockport—To be supplied; Washington and Windsor—L. C. Dunn; Vassalboro'—C. Phenix; Union—S. H. Beale; Searsmont &c.—N. Webb; Knox—D. B. Stinchfield; Unity—J. I. Brown; East Vassalboro'—O. F. Jenkins; Winslow and Clinton—D. Staples; Pittston and Chelsea—H. L. Bray; East Pittston—A. R. Lunt; Dresden—D. Clark; Woolwich—G. D. Strout; Westport—To be supplied; Georgetown—B. F. Sprague; Arrowsic—W. H. Crawford; Wiscasset—Charles F. Tupper; Boothbay—Rufus Day; Southport—J. Harriman; Newcastle and Bremen—Two to be supplied; Damariscotta—H. C. Tilton; Bristol—T. P. Adams, G. G. Winslow; Waldoboro'—B. B. Byrne; Friendship—S. F. Strout; Vinalhaven—To be supplied.

EXHIBITION WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

We were not able to attend the annual exhibition of the scholars at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, which took place last week, and cannot therefore give any detailed account of it. We have heard it spoken of as having been very good indeed.

We have received a communication speaking in high terms of the music by the Church Choir of Kent's Hill, and the Winthrop Brass Band. The evening concert by the Band, says our correspondent, "confirmed the high opinion already formed of their skill; and the serenade exhibited a very strong desire to please, even at the sacrifice of sleep."

ABOLITION OF THE NEWSPAPER STAMP. The bill, now on its passage through the English House of Lords, to do away with the compulsory newspaper stamp, will do more for the education of the people than any other measure. There being no doubt that the bill will become a law, we notice by late English papers that new journals and weekly papers are springing up in every direction in that country. In Manchester, where a year ago there were no daily papers, and only three of any kind, there are now going to be five daily papers, in addition to several weekly and semi-weekly ones. These papers will be published at such prices that the people can afford to patronize them. We look upon this act as a most important step for the diffusion of knowledge. The newspaper is the great educator of the people, and its influence is greater than many suppose.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES. The Portland Advertiser, one day last week, published the following item of news:—

"G. W. Chase, of the Musical Advertiser and Masonic Journal, has purchased one-half of the Brunswick Telegraph, of which he is to be the editor."

Not to be behind the times in this go-ahead age, the last Brunswick Telegraph furnishes us the following important paragraph:—

"*Sold Again*. We learn per clothes line telegraph, that Timothy Snooks, Esq., of the *Hornby Post* and *Podunk Gazette*, has purchased one half of the *Portland Advertiser* of which he is to be the editor."

We suppose the facts of the case are, that no change has been made in either paper. But editors like a bit of fun, now and then, to make their sawdust relish.

ACCIDENT TO THE CALEDONIA. This steamer, one of the new line between New York and Portland, went ashore near Point Judith, on her passage to New York, on Monday morning, 11th inst., in a thick fog. She was loaded with molasses, sugar and heading. After throwing over her deck load of molasses and lumber, and 100 bbls. of sugar from the hold, and discharging 350 hogsheads of sugar in lighters, she was got off on Wednesday evening, and proceeded to New York in tow of steam tug Titan, leaking badly.

LAUNCH. On Monday afternoon last, the brig "LOTTIE" was launched from the yard on the east side of the river. She is of about 260 tons burthen, a fine model, and is owned by Charles A. Lambard, Esq., and others. It was as handsome launch as we ever witnessed.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

The Sea of Azoff, which the news by the Atlantic informs us is now completely occupied by the Allied squadron, commuicates with the Black Sea by the narrow strait of Yenikale. It is not more than 200 miles long, and its greatest breadth is perhaps 100. It is shallow and encumbered with sandbanks, having in no place more than seven fathoms of water. Its shores are generally marshy, and its commerce, which is trifling, centres at Tagaurog, which is at its N. E. extremity. Kertch, which is said to be in the hands of the Allies, is a small town on the strait of Yenikale, of not more than 1,000 inhabitants, but with a good harbor. It had a small fort; but contained, as is said, foundries for making shot and balls, and powder magazines, from which Sebastopol drew most of its supplies.

Drowned. On Monday of last week, Mr Wm. S. Caston, aged 45 years, was drowned near the Pittston Steam Mill. He had been at work upon the boom, and fell from a rolling log. It is supposed that in falling he received a blow upon his head, which stunned him, and prevented his trying to extricate himself. He belonged in Pittston.

Beef Cattle from Texas. A drove of 215 cattle arrived at Albany a day or two since, all the way from Texas. They left Texas about four months since, and were driven to Illinois, where they spent nearly two months in recruiting. From Illinois they were taken down the lake to Buffalo, and thence by railroad. The cattle had been driven about 2200 miles, were in fine condition on their arrival at Albany. Good oxen can be purchased in Texas for $25 to $30 a head. Why would it not pay to ship cattle from Texas to northern ports?

Fillibusters for Mexico. The Philadelphia North American says that a new fillibustering party has been secretly organized at the South, destined for Matamoras, to aid the band of 1500 men who recently invaded Northern Mexico, under Caravajal. Three hundred men have been enlisted at Louisville, of whom sixty have been shipped off, and the rest are to go as soon as possible. The object of the movement is to take possession of some of the Northern Mexican States, and seize the unoccupied or confiscated lands.

Drowned. Lewis and Charles, sons of Mr. John Delano, of Bath, Me., were drowned on Monday evening. They went to the river to catch fish, and it is supposed that the younger fell in, and that his brother was drowned in an endeavor to save him. Their ages were eight and twelve years.

Losses of the French Army in the Crimea. The Paris correspondent of the London Times states, on authority of official information, that the number of French troops sent out to the Crimea, from the commencement of the war, is 182,000, of which number 120,000 are now effective, *sous les armes*. The loss consequently is 62,000.

Effects of the Rain. The N. Y. Life Illustrated says, it is coolly estimated that 'our last rain' of two or three days duration, will add more than *a hundred million of dollars* to the value of the corn, wheat, oats, barley, grass, and other crops of the season. It will increase the yield of butter and beef, of potatoes and pumpkins, of fruit and berries of every variety, and of garden truck, and field produce. We are beyond the reach of famine."

Opium Eating. New York papers state that the use of opium is increasing rapidly in that city and suggest that as its effects are not less deleterious than those resulting from the sale of ardent spirits, its sale ought to be repressed by law.

Damages Awarded. On the 25th ult., in the Admiralty Court, at Liverpool, England, the owners of the U. S. Mail steamship Pacific, were mulcted in the sum of £6,000 damages for running into and sinking the English brig Corinthian, while at anchor in the river Mersey, on the night of the 9th of last January.

Grain in the West. A letter from Bureau county, Illinois, says that all the warehouses along the railroads are full of grain, and many thousands of bushels are piled up in bags along the side of the tracks. Long trains of cars groan under the weight of grain with which they are loaded. The farmers plead with the buyers for more bags, and the buyers with the railroads for more cars. All the farmers planted from one to thirty acres more than last year, and all now looks well for a heavy crop.

The Buried Treasure at Cocos Islands. The schooner Julias Pringle, which was fitted out some ten months since, from San Francisco, to go in search of the treasure which was supposed to be buried on Cocos Islands, has returned to San Francisco, after an unsuccessful search.

A New War Rocket. The N. Y. Mirror says that a New Jersey pyrotechnist has invented a new variety of rocket, which dispenses with the balance pole or stick that is attached to the Congreve, and is propelled by fire issuing at angles of forty degrees, from two months, one at each end of the cylinder. In the centre is fastened a destructive bomb; and the Mirror states that the rocket can be thrown a distance of two miles with great accuracy of aim.

Soldiers for the Crimea. A rendezvous for the enlistment of soldiers for the British army in the Crimea has been discovered in South Brooklyn, N. Y. Three men, all Jews, were arrested, as principals. The captain of a vessel which was lying at the dock with a party of the recruits on board, saw that something was going wrong on shore, and immediately hoisted sail and escaped with his recruits before the officers could get on board.

American Speculators in Canada. American speculators are said to be travelling in Upper Canada, bargaining for crops in the ground, hogs, sheep, milch cows, young bulls, horses, and indeed anything saleable the farmers may have.

LIQUOR SEIZURE IN PORTLAND. The Advertiser of Thursday states that the police seized, on Wednesday morning, seven suspicious looking flour barrels which were being landed from the schooner E. F. Lewis, from New York; and upon examination *fifty two* one gallon demijohns of liquor were discovered snugly stowed within them. The liquor was removed to the lock-up, and at last accounts was awaiting a claimant.

LOGS PLENTY. The Hallowell Gazette, of Friday last, says:—

"We have not seen so great a run of logs in our river in many years as during the present month. In Reed & Page's boom opposite the city there are already from thirty to forty thousand logs; and the shores for miles are completely lined with booms, rafts, &c."

OPENING OF THE OCEAN HOUSE. Our readers will see by an advertisement in another column, that this House will be opened for the season on Monday next. Hunnewell's Point is becoming yearly a place of greater resort, and is really one of the pleasantest watering places we know of. We shall notice this House further, soon.

THE PORTLAND RIOT. The second Coroner's Jury, to investigate the case of John Robbins' death, was in session at last accounts, (Monday,) and had examined a large number of witnesses. We do not see that any new facts of importance have been elicited.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL.

This post is occupied by a detachment of ordnance, under the command of Capt. F. D. Callender, who has six men under his charge, all of whom, of course, are in the United States Service. The post was established and the buildings erected in 1828. The land consists of thirty-nine and seven eighths acres, beautifully laid out and ornamented, with trees and graveled walks and carriage roads, the whole surrounded by a massive iron fence, more than seven feet high, well set in solid masonry, with a noble entrance of hewn granite. The river wall is twenty-five feet above low water mark, and the grounds thus enclosed, and graded, strike the eye at any point from which they can be seen, most agreeably. There are twelve massive stone edifices, most of them battle proof. The arsenal building, containing the arms, is three stories high, and was valued, on the 10th of last June, at $29,472, exclusive of contents. The building at the gate is valued at $7,600, the two magazines in which the ammunition is stored at $24,000, the barracks at $9,595, and the stables at $6,180. The stores at this post consist of 24,313 muskets, 1,936,300 lbs. of gunpowder, 5,411 cannon shot and shell, prepared for service, some 50,000 lbs. of cannon powder, 178,207 lbs. of lead in pigs, for bullets, and various other arms and munitions, and the other paraphernalia of war. The value of the military stores here, as estimated last June, was $394,735,80, and the lands, buildings, etc., $155,114, making a total of $549,899, 80. [Gospel Banner.

FROM AUSTRALIA. A letter from Melbourne of Feb. 17 says that trade is improving, and that failures are few, compared with what they had been some time previously. The shipments of gold from the first of January to the 10th of February had been £924,620, or at the rate of £8,000,000 per annum. First quality flour sold at £42 to £44 per ton. The letter says:

The diggers are now turning their attention to the use of machinery. Hand quartz crushing machines are being made by the engineers of Melbourne, and they have as much work as they can do. Machines are also being tried, worked by oxen. I am sorry to say, however, that the quartz crushing machine, worked by steam, which was purchased of the Quartz-crushing Company and was being worked by private enterprise has just burst its boiler. Enough has been done, however, to show that quartz-crushing may be conducted with profit—not, perhaps, by London mining companies, but by local associations, where the partners themselves superintend. The diggers, too, begin to perceive the advantage of working for steady wages instead of embarking in a lottery, which of late has (fortunately, I think) offered no enormous prizes no "monster nuggets," and no "jewellers' shops." Altogether, gold digging is assuming the character of a regular and steady branch of industry, and the "diggings" that of permanent settlement and organized communities. The general opinion seems to be that the production of gold will continue steady at the rate of about £2,000,000 per quarter, with a tendency to increase rather than to decline.

THE RIGHTS OF COMMITTEES TO REQUIRE THE READING OF THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS. The Supreme Court of Maine has pronounced in the case of Donohoe vs. Richards and others, which was argued at Bangor last summer.

The suit was brought in behalf of a girl attending one of the public schools of Ellsworth, against the School Committee of that town, for prohibiting her attendance at the school. The Committee had directed the English Bible to be read in the school. Several children of Roman Catholic parents, of whom the plaintiff was one, refused to comply with the regulation, and were prohibited from attending school until they should comply with the rule. The case was argued by Mr. James D. Rowe, of Bangor, for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, for defendants. The opinion was delivered by Judge Appleton and occupies six columns of the Bangor Courier. The decision is in favor of the defendants.

MYSTERIOUS. P. R. Tufts, Esq., has left at our office some fragments of broadcloth, &c., which were part of a pile of broadcloths, silks, and other goods, recently discovered in the woods in Strong. Some four years since a fire ran over the spot, and the exterior of the packages was found to be considerably singed. The roots of trees have insinuated themselves between the folds which still adhere to the fragments we have seen. Tradition states that some seventeen years since a man, with a quantity of similar goods, stopped at a public house in the vicinity, and suddenly disappeared in the evening, leaving a hat, cloak, and small bundle, which were never called for. [Farmington Chronicle.

SHIP BUILDING AT BATH. The Bath Tribune describes among the fine ships built at that port, one which is nearly ready to be launched, built by Messrs. William Rogers and Son, it being the third large and beautiful ship built in that yard within the last twelve months. It is described as specially deserving of notice among the fine ships built in Maine, as a fine model, of timber of the best quality, and in the best style of workmanship and finish, her length being 170 feet keel, 177 feet on deck, and breadth 34½ feet.

FIRE IN NEW YORK AND LOSS OF LIFE. *New York, June* 16. The building No. 10 Maiden Lane, occupied by Robbins and Duncan, dealers in fire-works and fancy goods, and by Salisman & Co., jewellers, was destroyed by fire this morning. Philip Demarth, a nephew of Mr. Salisman, while trying to close a safe containing jewelry, was suffocated and burned to death. The loss of Messrs. Robbins and Duncan is about $50,000, insured for $40,000, and that of Salisman $40,000, with an insurance thereon of $10,000. The adjoining buildings occupied by Bortsmann, Bros. & Co., military and fancy goods, J. G. Davidson, importer of watches, and others, were badly damaged by water.

ROBBING SAILORS. The Portsmouth, N. H., Journal says that the streets of Portsmouth have for a week past been filled with the sailors of the frigate Constitution. The officers and crew of that vessel were paid off on Thursday, receiving about one hundred thousand dollars in gold, and the land-sharks are busily at work endeavoring to lighten the pockets of "poor Jack." It is alleged that on Thursday night, Albert J. Tirrell and a man by the name of Benj. Watson, swindled a sailor out of $150. Watson was afterwards arrested, and Tirrell was likewise captured after a short chase through the streets, during which he was pursued by hundreds of persons. The excitement was very great for a time among both citizens and blue jackets, and there was much cheering by the sailors as he was carried through the square by the officers.

CASTLE GARDEN. The New York Commission of Emigration has appropriated $2000 to defray the expense of fitting up Castle Garden as an emigrant landing depot, and emigrants will probably be landed there next week. The rules of the establishment provide that "no person shall be admitted within the enclosure except the officers, employees and emigrant passengers, unless by special permission of the officers in charge at the time. No licensed emigrant runner shall be permitted to enter the premises under any pretext whatever."

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY. The commission appointed to establish the boundary line between the United States and Mexico has completed the survey and erected monuments from El Paso one hundred miles west, and also on the meridian extending from thirty-one degrees forty-seven minutes, to thirty-one degrees twenty minutes, north latitude. There now remains for the United States party only the extension of the line to the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude; and this will be completed in a short time. Much credit is due to Major Emory for the promptness with which he has accomplished the principal portion of the work entrusted to his care.

STEAM FLOUR MILL. We hear a rumor that the erection of a steam flour mill is contemplated in this city. A lot north of city wharf, where water communication would be at hand, offers favorable advantages for the location of such an establishment. In connection with the flour mill, there might be machinery for manufacturing laths, clapboards, shingles, &c., all driven by the same power. We hope to see the enterprise carried to a successful issue. It is evident that such an establishment would pay well, and be of great advantage to the business of our city. [Hallowell Gazette.

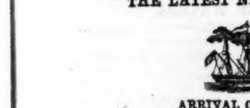
A REPORT FROM KANSAS.

We have had all sorts of stories from Kansas, some extolling it as one of the finest countries in the world, and others, perhaps disappointed in their high-wrought expectations, unreasonably depreciating it. We have seen a letter from an inhabitant of Newton, Mass., who is journeying through the West in search of a locality for a future residence. Among other places he visited Kansas, and was in Lawrence City during the first week of June. The most noticeable fact with him was the great want of building timber, except upon the reserve lands of the Delaware Indians, and which they sell to the settlers at the rate of fifty cents for a log 15 feet long and 18 inches in diameter. He seems to think that it is not advisable for Eastern men to settle in Kansas, in the present state of affairs, unless they are used to all sorts of privations, and on no account to take their families with them; but, if determined to emigrate, to go out first and prepare a comfortable home for them. He is of opinion that the Emigrant Aid Society have done wrong in inducing men to take out their wives and children to a perfect wilderness, with but little preparation for their accommodation. In regard to Lawrence, he says there is not a house or a single room to be had; some live in tents, some in sod houses, and a very few in log houses. He asserts that there is not a single house in the city suitable for the family of a Massachusetts man, and several families from Massachusetts are about to return as soon as their health will permit. He met at Kansas City a number from Maine, on their way back. The measles have been quite prevalent and many cases have proved fatal. There had been, also, some cases of small pox. Three doctors had died in Lawrence within three weeks, one of a disorder resembling cholera. A number of cholera cases had proved fatal in Kansas City, and three died at the hotel there while the writer was waiting for a conveyance to the Territory. Those cases are mostly traceable to imprudence in eating and drinking. The writer passed through the Northern and Western parts of Missouri, which he describes as a fine country, and a good one to settle in *if* it was only a free territory. [Boston Traveller.

THE PAPER MILL STORY. The Tolland County (Ct.) Gazette recently put in circulation a statement in regard to post-office management, the substance of which was that paper mills in that vicinity had received

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.



ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

By the arrival of the steamship Atlantic at New York, on Monday of last week, we have dates from Europe to the 2d inst. The intelligence by this arrival is considered of considerable importance. We make the following synopsis of the news:—

GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament had not been in session during the week

Addresses had been voted by various deputations of working men to Mr. Layard.

The British shipping returns for April continue to exhibit a considerable decrease in the employment of tonnage.

An agitation had arisen for the introduction of a Maine Law into Great Britain, but without the remotest chance of success.

The administrative reform movement is still progressing in England. At a meeting held in the borough of Lambeth, resolutions were adopted to the effect that a prompt and peaceful reformation of all administrative abuses can only be brought about by a wide extension of the suffrage and the vote by ballot. The London Daily News says it is a standing rule of the Administrative Reform Association that no person can have a seat or voice in the business committee who is a member of Parliament, or who aspires to become one, although the co-operation and fellowship of no men, or class of men, are rejected.

FRANCE. The Exposition was beginning to attract more attention, but still fell far short of expectations. The first free day attracted 30,000 visitors.

Sunday being, by the permission of the emperor, a free day for every one to visit the Universal Exhibition, a vast crowd flocked to the Camp Elysees long before the doors were opened. During the whole day an uninterrupted stream of visitors flowed into the building, without the slightest crowding or irregularity being perceptible. No fewer than 80,118 persons passed through the entrance wicket in the course of the day; and yet the circulation was never for a moment impeded. At the Fine Arts the crowd was less considerable, not amounting to more than 25,000; but there, also, everything passed with the most perfect order.

The strikes amongst workmen in many parts of the country are assuming a rather serious aspect. The connection between the strikes and the dearness of living is the ugliest feature in the business. People remember that 1830 and (1817?) were years of scarcity.

SPAIN. The insurgents at Caspi and Alcanitz had been defeated. Two leaders and a Priest were shot. The Provinces were tranquil.

A despatch states that the Cortezs have granted the extraordinary power demanded by the Government, by a vote of 124 against 49.

ITALY. The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius has subsided.

The law for abolishing religious corporations in Piedmont, as amended by the Senate, was accepted by the Chamber of Deputies.

RUSSIA. Advices from St. Petersburg to the 29th, state that there are now a strong party in favor of the conclusion of peace. It is stated that the troops now in Sebastopol number about 50,000, and that the place is provisioned for eight months. Respecting strategetic movements, it was said that the Russian Government had given orders for the troops to retire slowly before the allies, not risking a general engagement. A strong diplomatic assault was reported to be in preparation upon the German Courts, especially Austria.

Letters from Southern Russia state that all the Russian reinforcements now on their route to the Crimea have received counter orders to rendezvous at a camp near Odessa. Fears were felt that the city would be soon attacked by the Allies, and that success would be infinitely easier than against Sebastopol. Defensive works were in course of construction. The emigration from Odessa into the interior was augmenting, and the authorities were not so opposed to it as formerly. The blockade was strictly maintained.

CHINA. The dates from Shanghai are to the 9th and from Hong Kong to the 15th of April. The news is summed up in the following paragraphs:—

"All was quiet at Shanghai, and the troops having been withdrawn towards Nankin, the country around was resuming its former tranquility, and the city was being fast rebuilt. In the interior, however, matters had assumed an unfavorable change. The Nankin rebels had commenced the season's operations by an inroad into the green tea districts, and the capital, Kwei-chow-foo, had fallen into their hands. Fears are entertained, that elated with this success, they may continue their course to Hangchow-foo, the possession of which would enable them to stop the export trade of Shanghai.

At Canton political affairs remain much as before. Since the defeat sustained by the rebels at Whampoa, a considerable portion of them have congregated at Kow-kong, a place of some consideration near the mouth of the river, and against these the Mandarins are preparing an expedition. Others have spread themselves about the coast, committing all kinds of depredations, and even attacking foreign flags. In consequence of this, an English naval expedition was sent against them, which succeeded in doing considerable execution. About 20 junks were taken or destroyed, few of their crews escaping.

The river traffic is clear to Canton, but Chinese craft dare not venture outside.

Another enemy has now to be contended with by the people of Canton in the shape of famine. In the rural districts rice is by no means plentiful, and the population, fearing for their own necessities, have prohibited its exportation. The population of the city and suburbs have, therefore, to depend on imports from the coast, Manilla, and other places. The supply has been most inadequate to the demand, and prices have risen to an unprecedented height, common cargo rice being retailed in the city at $6 per pecul. Very great distress is felt by the poorer classes, and food riots are apprehended.

The mandarins are doing all in their power to alleviate the privation and encourage the import of rice, which will, no doubt, be brought in considerable quantities from the east coast and Formosa, provided no prohibition is placed on its export, which is more than likely.

The business in imports and exports at Canton has been very limited. Freights nominal at £5 5s.

At Shanghai the import trade had been considerable, principally in barter. Tea had been bought freely at an advance on most kinds, and large arrivals and sales of silk had taken place.

THE WAR NEWS. The news is of the most important and exciting character, covering as it does, three distinct successes by the Allies. First—By the last arrival we had a brief announcement that the French had driven the Russians from a strong position of defence or place d'armie before Sebastopol. This occurred during the nights of the 22d and 23d, and was a most sanguinary affair, the place being defended by nearly the whole garrison.

The total losses on both sides in killed and wounded, are set down at 8000.

Gen. Pellissier says the Russian loss was enormous, and that of his own troops considerable, though much less. The French retained their position.

Prince Gortchakoff's account of the affair is thus: "Yesterday evening, seventeen battalions of the enemy, with reserves, attacked our trench of counter approach commenced the day before, in front of Bastions Nos. 5 and 6.

The combat was sanguinary and lasted during the whole of the night. Our twelve battalions lost nearly 2500 men in driving back the enemy."

Gen. Pellissier telegraphs, under date of the 25th, 10 P.M. "To-day, we have occupied the line of the Tchernaya. The enemy, who were not in force, offered little resistance, and retreated rapidly to the hills.

We have definitely established ourselves in the works carried during the nights of the 22d and 23d.

An armistice was agreed upon for burying the dead, and we were enabled to form an estimate of the enemy's losses, they must be about 5000 to 6000 killed and wounded.

May 27th, 9 *A. M.* The expedition to Kertch and Yenikale has been attended with complete success. The enemy fled at the approach of the allies. They blew up their powder magazines, destroyed their batteries, and burned their steamers.

The sea of Azoff is occupied by the Allied squadron.

It is rumored that Gen. Pellissier had attacked and routed Liprandi's forces.

Gen. Canrobert was reported wounded, and another General killed. This report was regarded as very doubtful.

Lord Raglan telegraphs as follows:—

"*May 27th.* We are masters of the sea of Azoff without casualty. The troops landed at Kertch on her Majesty's birth-day, (24th) and the enemy fled blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the straits, and destroying their steamers. Some vessels and fifty guns have fallen into the hands of the Allies."

Lord Raglan further telegraphs that on the 25th Gen. Sir Geo. Brown had reached Yenikale, having the previous day destroyed a foundry near Kertch, where shot, shell and Minie balls were manufactured. In the advance the French were on the right, the English on the left and the Turks in reserve.

A despatch from Lord Raglan of 30th says that letters from Gen. Brown and Admiral Lyons of the 29th announce the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war steamers and large depots of corn.

The allied ships had succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Arafat, and in destroying about 100 merchant vessels. Only one Russian steamer remained in the Sea of Azoff.

Advices from Sir George Brown of the 28th, state that the troops continue healthy.

Five vessels laden with corn had run into Kertch, not knowing the place was taken, and were captured.

The number of guns found by the allies exceed 100.

A French account says the Russians burned 30 transports, as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 360,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 sacks of oats, and 100,000 sacks of flour.

Fourteen steamers of the Allies entered the Sea of Azoff.

Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinople.

The occupation of Galatz, and an attack upon Ismail and Reni, were confidently spoken of.

The garrison of Sebastopol drew most of their supplies from Kertch; its capture therefore, must exercise a speedy influence on the seige.

Fifty cases of Cholera, and twenty deaths were reported in the British forces before Sebastopol, with some cases among the French.

The Sardinian contingent had been landed in splendid condition, and well supplied with all the material of war.

Large convoys had entered Sebastopol from the North side, and the Russians were working vigorously on the North side, erecting an earthwork, &c.

The allies had completed their fourth parallel, and the British were moving all their heavy mortars into the advanced parallels. Two deserters from Sebastopol reported the garrison very strong numerically, but that the hot weather was causing sickness.

746 Russians are prisoners in the hands of the English, while the Russians have but 108 privates and ten officers belonging to the British. We have no returns of the French.

At an assembly of General Officers summoned for the purpose, General Canrobert communicated to them with a noble simplicity, the change in the command which was about to take place, and transferred his power to General Pelissier. General Canrobert immediately afterwards assumed the command of his division.

The Vienna papers publish a Consular despatch from Varna, according to which, the number of the allied troops landed at Kertch, under Gen. Brown, was 20,000. The advance on Tchernaya, effected on the same day, was made by 35,000 men.

A French despatch also from Varna states that the allies are in possession of Tchernaya, on the right bank of the river, and that two Russian Batteries, and several Battalions detached from the North of Sebastopol, were advancing to support the retiring force.

THE BALTIC. It was reported at Dantzic on the 23d that the first division of Russian Gun Boats, stationed at Sveaborgh had made a movement towards the opposite coast of the Gulf in the direction of Riga.

The Russians are making a land communication with Tornes, at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The French squadron, under Admiral Penaud, sailed from Kiel on the 22d of May, to join the English fleet, which was last reported beyond Nargen.

The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs has issued a circular respecting the blockade of the Finland ports, in which he says England has departed from the principle that the flag covers the cargo, and he warns neutral vessels of the circumstance.

While the allied squadrons are progressing steadily up the Baltic, confident that their arms will be signalized with some brilliant achievement, the Russian ports have been placed in a complete state of defence. As an illustration of what has been done to meet the impending crisis, it is stated that at Riga they have sunk huge masses of rock and immense stones in the channel, so as to render the approach to that place very difficult, if not impossible. The entrance to Revel is also defended by a quantity of large iron spiked piles, driven firmly into the ground, and so arranged that no gunboat whatever, not even one of the smallest, can pass between any two piles without striking.

ASIA. Letters from Erzeroum report that General Williams was busy fortifying the city with earthworks.

Kurdistan is not yet quiet.

The Russians had recently manifested some intention of an attack on Kars.

Official accounts state that in the earthquake at Broussa 445 lives were lost in the first, and 204 in the second shock.

VERY LATEST. *London, Saturday morning, June 2.* The Baltic, Memel, May 26. When the war steamer Driver was sent into the Baltic ports to serve the vessels lying there with an official notice of the blockade, she found amongst others, the American ship Samuel Appleton, of Boston, which she also served with a warning to clear out within six days.

In regard to the ship Samuel Appleton, now in the Baltic, we have the following additional:

A day or two afterwards, being out cruising, fell in with the Appleton, and an officer was sent on board to examine her papers. They were found perfectly in order, whereupon the officer demanded to see the bills of lading.

The American captain objected to this and began to make difficulties which excited the suspicion of the British officer; so he insisted on their production, which was at length complied with, when it turned out that the Appleton had just landed at a Baltic port 50,000 rifles and 10,000 revolvers, besides about 800 bales of cotton as the ostensible part of the cargo.

The ship was carefully overhauled, but nothing contraband of war was found on board. The Appleton entered the Sound.

At an assembly of general officers summoned for the purpose, General Canrobert communicated to them with a noble simplicity the change in the command which was about to take place and transferred his powers to General Pellissier, General Canrobert immediately afterwards assumed the command of his division.

The Vienna papers publish a consular dispatch from Varna, according to which the number of the allied troops landed at Kertch under Gen. Brown was 20,000. The advance on Tchernaya, effected on the same day, was made by 35,000 men.

A French dispatch, also from Varna, state that the Allies are in possession of Tchernaya, on the right bank of the river, and that two Russian batteries and several battalions, detached from the North of Sebastopol, were advancing to support the retiring force.

HELD FOR TRIAL. Henry Stevens, who was arrested in Lewiston, Me., for stealing a horse and chaise in Charlestown, was taken before the Police Court in Cambridge and held for trial in the sum of $1500. On the way, while the cars stopped at North Berwick, he made an attempt to escape, but was pursued by Mr. Chamberlain, a large number of the passengers joining in the chase. Finally he ran directly into the arms of a woodchopper.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The whole of the English fleet, with the exception of two vessels, has left Faro Sound, to penetrate further into the Gulf of Finland.—Revel has been carefully reconnoitered, and will shortly be bombarded. The Magicienne has already thrown some shells into the outworks.—Admiral Dundas has reconnoitered Sweaborg. The French fleet had just left Kiel under full steam When quitting their anchorage at Farosund several of the fleet of Admiral Dundas appeared to have had their engines more or less damaged. In March last, the Russians again removed all the light-houses and other signals, so that the navigation presents the greatest danger, particularly for large ships of war. On leaving Farosund the English fleet steered for the Isle of Dago. The fleet, to the number of 18 sail, has since made its appearance there, and now menaces Revel, where the 2d division of Russian gun-boats is stationed. A letter from Revel says:—"People are all on the alert.—Thirty thousand men are quartered in the town. The ladies and children have taken to the country, and every house-owner has been compelled to lay in provisions for six months. There are no men-of-war here. The fleet, or at least the greater portion of the division last year stationed at Sweaborg, has effected a junction with the one at Cronstadt, evidently after our departure last November, as the ice still covers the upper part of the Gulf. The Commander-in-Chief has already been beyond Sweaborg, and though we left England a month later than last year we are in these waters ten days earlier than Sir Charles Napier's squadron. We like our new admiral much. We land daily at Nargen Island and have games at cricket."

A SLAVE BORN OF A WHITE WOMAN, FREED BY A VIRGINIA COURT. The Richmond Enquirer of the 12th instant, gives the following account of a very interesting case which has been decided in the Botetourt Circuit Court: "Eliza Crawford and five children, colored, suing for their freedom. This case was decided in favor of the plaintiffs; the evidence being full and complete that the chief plaintiff, Eliza, was born of a white woman of Georgia. She is now about thirty-five years of age, and has been in slavery between fifteen and twenty years. Her appearance indicates that her father was a mixture of African and Indian. She is now the mother of six children, all of whom were plaintiffs, except the eldest, who never belonged to defendant, and who, it is said, will now be set at liberty without resistance. There was no evidence, however, to show that the defendant was in any way privy to, or accountable for the injustice done the plaintiffs."

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD. The 11 o'clock A. M. train from this city, yesterday, met with a most frightful accident when near Whitesboro' a small station a few miles West of Utica. By the fracture of the forward axle of the locomotive "David Wagar," the train being under a high rate of speed at the time, three of the cars were thrown off the track and completely demolished. Passengers were, says our informant, sent flying out of windows and through the bottom of cars, but one, a lady, sustained injuries, and hers were not of a serious nature. The wreck presented a most sorry sight, the cars being completely riddled—our informant says "pulverised," and adds: "The passengers after recovering their surprise were equally astonished to think that all were not instantly killed." The escape was truly most fortunate. [Albany Argus.

EUROPEAN NEWS IN SIX DAYS. We learn from the New York Evening Post, that the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company have contracted for the removal of the Merlin rock, lying at the entrance of the harbor of St. John's, Newfoundland. There are now 18 feet of water lying upon the rock at low tide, and as the Collins steamers draw 23 feet when loaded, they cannot enter. When the rock is removed to the depth of 27 feet, as is proposed, St. John's will probably be made a stopping place for European steamers, and the news which they convey be transmitted to Boston by telegraph within six days from the date of the departure of the steamer from Liverpool.

[Boston Journal.

MOB LAW IN INDIANA. In the Evansville (Ind.) Journal of June 4th, we find accounts of attacks on the Wabash canal by gangs of disguised ruffins, who cut away the bank of Birchereek Reservoir, cut away the canal bank, burnt locks and aqueducts, and by intimidations prevented the State laborers from making any repairs. The mob also posted a notice offering a high reward for the head of the Governor, who had issued a proclamation offering rewards for the capture of the rioters, and besides lynching all who oppose them, they threaten dire vengeance upon all who in any way interfere with them. What is the cause of this outbreak we are not informed, but the State authorities have taken the necessary measures to quell the disturbances.

THE EARTHQUAKES AT BROUSSA. According to the last accounts, the losses suffered by the unhappy city of Broussa, and the destruction of life from the late earthquakes, were greater than was at first believed. The official statement is that out of every ten houses two were burnt in the fire which broke out after the second shock, two were completely destroyed by the convulsion itself, three received little or no injury, and three must be more or less demolished in order to be rebuilt. At the village of Tepepjik every house was destroyed; at several other villages the loss was very great. The victims of the first shock of the 28th of February consist of 34 Mussulmans in Broussa, and six in the villages, 40 Greeks, 14 Armenians, and four Jews in Broussa, and proportionate numbers in the villages.

LIQUOR SEIZED IN TRANSITU. On Wednesday night, as we learn from the Lowell Courier, a two horse Boston wagon, laden with five casks of liquor, and driven by Mr. Jeremiah Dempsey, a liquor dealer, 82 Congress street, Boston, was seized by the police of Lowell, in Central street, near the American House. The driver, and also Mr. John Johnson, who was on the wagon, were taken to the watch-house, and yesterday morning the liquor was stored at the City Agency. The horses and wagon are in possession of the city authorities. The case comes up for examination the 23d inst., until which time Dempsey and Johnson recognized for their appearance. The liquor is understood to have been on its way to New Hampshire. [Boston Journal.

JAMAICA. Kingston papers to the 28th ult. are filled with deplorable accounts of damage by flood in all parts of the Island. In the parish of Trelawney, particularly, acres of canes have been literally washed from the soil by the rush of the waters; bridges have been carried away, and the roads cut up so as to be impassable. The Rio Cobre had risen to a great height, and a number of persons had been drowned. The town of Rio Bueno, near the mouth of the Bueno river, would perhaps have been destroyed but for the indefatigable exertions of the citizens. It is thought that the flood will affect injuriously the cane cultivation of the island for the next year's crop.

AN IMPERIAL PRESENT SOLD FOR DEBT. *New York, June 13.* A magnificent gold snuff box studded with the imperial crown and cipher of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, in brilliants, was sold by the Sheriff, to-day, at auction, for $800 some $300 in advance of its estimated value at the Custom House. The story is that the box was sent out as a present from the Emperor, but was seized for debt without the gentleman ever seeing it.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT. The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat says that the fly is making great ravages among the wheat fields in that section of the State. Some fields which a short time since looked finely, will scarcely yield five bushels to the acre. The glowing prospects of May have sadly darkened within the past few days.

Indiana papers continue to be filled with accounts of the great destruction which the insects have caused in various parts of that State, but they nevertheless express the opinion that the average of the crops throughout the Western States will be unusually large. The frost throughout the northern part of Louisiana on the nights of the 2d and 3d inst., were very injurious, killing the young and tender vegetables, and injuring and in some cases destroying the corn.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$11 00 @ 14 00	Round Hogs,	$7 00 @ 8 00
Corn Meal,	1 42 @ 1 50	Clear Salt Pork,	10 @ 12
Rye Meal	1 75 @ 2 00	Lamb,	7 @ 9
Wheat,	3 00 @ 3 25	Turkey,	10 @ 12
Rye,	0 00 @ 0 00	Chickens,	8 @ 10
Corn,	1 25 @ 1 31	Geese,	8 @ 10
Beans,	2 75 @ 3 00	Clover Seed,	13 @ 17
Oats,	61 @ 65	Herd's Grass,	4 25 @ 4 50
Potatoes,	65 @ 70	Red Top,	1 10 @ 1 25
Dried Apples	6 @ 8	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 10
Cooking Apples,	00 @ 00	Hay	14 00 @ 16 50
Winter do.,	75 @ 80	Lime,	1 00 @ 1 05
Butter,	15 @ 20	Fleece Wool,	25 @ 30
Cheese,	12 @ 14	Pulled do.,	28 @ 30
Eggs,	15 @ 16	Lambskins,	25 @ 40
Lard,	12 @ 14	Hides,	5 @ 6

BRIGHTON MARKET, June 14.

At Market 640 Beef Cattle, 1300 Sheep, and 6 0 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $10 00 @ —; first quality $9 50 @ $9 0½ second $9 00 @ $9 00; third $8 50.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales from $9 to $160.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $21 to $50.

SHEEP.—Sales from $6 0½ to $9 00.

SWINE.—At retail, from 6½c to 8c.

BOSTON MARKET, June 16.

FLOUR.—Western superfine, $10 12; fancy, $10 50; Genesee Extra, $11 50 @ $12 75.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at $1 15, and White at $1 16. Oats, 75 @ 80c. Rye, in lots, $1 76.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $24 ₰ ton, cash.

HAYES' ALLIED OINTMENT,

And Humor Syrup,

Is the best Medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of all Humors.

It has stood the test of more than seven years; and in offering it to the public we are not ignorant of its operation. We know it to be the greatest *Alleviator of Pain and Suffering* to those afflicted with any kind of humor, and really one of the greatest blessings to mankind ever before the public.

HAYES' PILE OINTMENT,

A certain cure for Piles and all External Irritations. Directions on the bottles. Price, $1. Prepared by Dr E. D. HAYES, and sold wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. KENT, General Agent for the United States and Canada, Nos. 5 & 6 Appleton Block, Lawrence St., Lawrence, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by H. H. HAY, Portland; WM. BLACK, J. S. MANLEY, Augusta; GUILD & HARLOW, Bangor; WM. DYER, Waterville; J. S. CODE & Co., Lewiston. 1y17

Instead of using "HOWE'S COUGH CANDY," get one of HOWE'S DAGUERREOTYPES. It will do you more good than all the cough candy in existence. Remember the place—Howe's Miniature House, opposite the Stanley House. He can't be beat—remember this, also. 24tf

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, 16th inst., by Asaph R. Nichols, Esq., Mr. ORLANDO W. RICHARDSON to Miss FRANCES E. JACKSON.

In Maple Grove, Aroostook Co., 3d inst., by Rev. E. Knight, Mr. JOHN F. EALIS to Miss ROSE A. CONLAN.

In Bryon, by Rev. H. W. Latham, Mr. WM. L. DICKEY to Miss SARAH M. LATHAM, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Topsham, by Sampson Colby, Esq., Mr. RUFUS W. SANBORN of Webster, to Miss ANGELIA H. GETCHELL of Wales.

In Auburn, 31 inst., by James S. Nash, Esq., Mr. OLIVER H. P. DAVIS of Portland, to Miss MARGARET A. LEMONT of Danville.

In Lewiston, 5th inst., by Rev. J. S. Burgess, Mr. WASHINGTON PHILLIPS of Sumner, to Miss CAROLINE L. BRACKETT of Lewiston.

In North Anson, by J. C. Williams, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER HILLMAN of Farmington, to Mrs. MARY J. LAWREY of Anson.

In Waterville, by Rev. C. Gardiner, Rev. W. W. LOVEJOY to Miss MARY L. PAINE.

In Penobscot, Mr. NATHANIEL EASTMAN of Exeter, to Miss ELIZA ANN ATWOOD.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore
And the race of immortals begun.

In Hallowell, 1st inst, ISAAC S. SARGENT, aged 78; 2d, MARY MINER, wife of Dwight Miner, aged 41; 11th, CAROLINE WYMAN, aged 22.

In Troy, May 22d, MARY WORK, wife of James Work, aged 64.

In Turner, 10th inst, Mrs. ELIZABETH MURRAY, daughter of Salmon and Deborah Townsend, aged about 30.

In Patricktown, 1st inst., PEASLEE PLUMMER, aged 43.

In Dover, 12th inst., after a long and lingering illness, JOHN W. SHERWOOD, aged 46.

In Portland, Dr. JOHN MERRILL, aged 73 years and 3 months.

In Madison, 7th inst., ANSEL THURSTON, aged 23.

In Lafayette, Mo., 6th ult., Rev. SAMUEL MITCHELL, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in his 92d year. He was a local preacher for upwards of sixty years.

In Brooks, 10 thinst., of consumption, MARINDA M. ELLIS, wife of S. G. Ellis, aged 35 years 8 months.

In Waldoboro', 11th inst., of consumption, MELVINA D. BURNS, aged 21 years 10 months.

In Brookline, Mass., 29th inst., ELIZABETH GRANT, widow of Samuel C. Grant, Esq., formerly of Hallowell, Me.

In St. George, REBECCA BARTER, wife of Capt. James Barter, aged 81.

Two Distinct Companies.

MENAGERIE & CIRCUS.

S. B. HOWES, PROPRIETOR.

With the Celebrated Original

GENERAL TOM THUMB!

Will exhibit at

WINTHROP, MONDAY, July 9th;
WATERVILLE, TUESDAY, July 10th;
AUGUSTA, WEDNESDAY, July 11th.

Admission, Box 25 Cents. Reserved Seats, 25 Cents. Children under 9 years of age, half price. No money will be taken at the doors.

THE MENAGERIE DEPARTMENT

consists of a Beautiful and Rare Collection of WILD BEASTS and Birds from all parts of the world.

The TWO PERFORMING ELEPHANTS will be introduced by their keeper, and go through many sagacious performances.

MR. PARKER, the celebrated Tamer of Wild Beasts will enter the Den of Lions and other trained animals in presence of the audience at 3 o'clock, previous to to the commencement of the Equestrian Performances.

The following are some of the Animals in this collection: African Lion and Lioness, Numidian Lion, Asiatic Lioness, Brazilian Tiger, Hunting Leopard, Grizzly Bear, One White Polar Bear, Spotted Hyena, One California Lioness, Poonah Bear, Alpaca Kangaroo, Rocky Mountain Bear, Jackal from South Africa, Kangaroo from New Holland, a Colony of Apes, Monkeys, Baboons, Parrots, Cranes, Owls, &c, forming what is termed a HAPPY FAMILY.

During the exhibition, the visitor will have an opportunity of beholding the Real, Genuine, Original General

TOM THUMB!

The celebrated and world-renowned Man in Miniature, who is Twenty-Two years of age, *weighs only 25 Pounds, and is but 28 Inches High!*

EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

Separate and distinct from the Zoological and Tom Thumb Exhibitions, are the following brilliant CIRCUS PERFORMANCES, to which the visitors of the two former, all those who choose, may attend without additional charge. The Circus Troupe, it will be seen, contains some of the most prominent Riders, Vaulters, Gymnasts and Comic Talent in the country, and the entertainments given are NOVEL, DIVERSIFIED, and BRILLIANT, accompanied by a Magnificent Band of Music.

The performances will commence with the TWO AND FOUR HORSE REIN ACT, by Mr. S. P. STICKNEY.

SIGNOR FELIX CARLO, known in Europe and in the United States as the "Italian Trick Clown," with his talented Juvenile Artists, in a pleasing diversity of Grotesque Gymnastics, in which these admired performers stand pre-eminent.

MISS SALLY STICKNEY, the highly accomplished and youthful AMERICAN EQUESTRIAN, will perform her great Model Act of Female Equitation, without Saddle or Bridle.

Daring and skilful Feats of Balancing by MASTER CARLO, forming and Mounting a Pyramid of Glass Bottles, taking a Crystal Promenade upon Decanters, and firing Pistols while balanced upon his head on the neck of a bottle, at the top of the Pyramid.

Undaunted and Artistic Display of Juvenile Horsemanship, called YOUNG AMERICA, by Mast. R. STICKNEY.

BOBBY WILLIAMS, CLOWN.

GREAT MANEGE ACT, by MISS SALLY STICKNEY, and her noble and Beautifully Trained Horse GEM.

Superb Feats and Graces in POSTURING and GROUPING, by Signor Felix Carlo and Son.

MR. W. ARMSTRONG will exhibit his celebrated acts of SOMERSET and SCENE RIDING.

To conclude with a COMIC AFTERPIECE, by the CARLO FAMILY. 3w26

KIMBALL & SON'S PATENT SNATHS and SCYTHES, by which the scythe may be hung in or out without rings or wedges. For sale by the dozen at the manufacturers' prices, by their agents, JOHN MEANS & SON, June, 1855. 4w25 Market Sqr.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of NORCROSS & HINCKLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all business relating to the late firm will be settled by E. D. NORCROSS, H. HINCKLEY.

E. D. NORCROSS,
H. HINCKLEY.

Augusta, May 18, 1855. 26

Lead and Oil.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand, at West end Kennebec Bridge, a large and fresh supply of pure ground LEAD, French ZINC, Florence White, and the various kinds of PAINTS, with a large stock of OILS, VARNISHES, JAPAN, TURPENTINE, &c. &c.

11 J. S. MANLEY.

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

ELISHA MOSHER, Administrator on the Estate of WILLIAM MOSHER, late of China, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 26

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D. 1855, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of WILLIAM GARDNER, late of Vassalboro', in said County, deceased, having been presented by JETHRO GARDNER, the Executor therein named, for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.*
A true copy. *Attest*—J. BURTON, *Register.* 26

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of *PATTY COBB, late of Winthrop,*

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to JONATHAN L. STANLEY.

June 11, 1855. 26

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of *GEORGE PACKARD, late of Augusta,*

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to LUTHER PACKARD.

June 11, 1855. 26

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of *GUSTAVUS B. JUDKINS, late of Albion,*

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to HIRAM JUDKINS.

February 26, 1855. 26

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

JOSEPH TILTON, Executor of the last will and testament of JOSIAH TILTON, late of Monmouth, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance; and also, his private account against said estate:

ORDERED, That said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 26

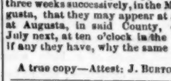
Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

WITH the experience of the past year the manufacturers have made important improvements in these Mowers, and in some respects made them more durable and perfect. The entire frame work and finger bar is made of wrought iron, instead of wood, which adds much to the strength and permanence of the machine, while the weight is reduced about 200 lbs. The price of the one horse Mower is $90; of the two horse Mowers $100 and $115. And we will deliver them at any station at these prices, adding freight. All orders or enquiries promptly answered, and circular, giving full description of the Mowers, with testimonials from some of the most practical farmers in New England, who have used them, forwarded, on application to JOHN MEANS & SON, Market Sqr. Augusta.

March, 1844. 3m14

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

AUGUSTA AND BATH DAILY LINE.



THE new Steamer TEAZER, CHAS. H. BECK, MASTER, will commence her regular trips for the season from Augusta to Hunnewell's Point, on Monday, June 25, and run every day, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Leave Smith's Wharf, Augusta, for Hunnewell's Point and intermediate landings, at 7 1-2 A. M., Hallowell at 7 3-4, and Gardiner at 8 o'clock.

RETURNING.—Leaves Blackmer's wharf, Bath, for Augusta and intermediate landings, at 3 P. M.

FARES.—Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to Bath, 25c.
Richmond to Bath, 20c.
Augusta to Hunnewell's Point, 50c.
Freight taken at reduced rates.

The OCEAN HOUSE will be opened on Monday, June 25, 1855. This House has been entirely rebuilt, greatly enlarged, and newly furnished with all the requisites of a *First Class Watering Place Hotel.* The advantages for comfort and pleasure are not surpassed by any House upon the sea shore. The proprietors are prepared to supply private parties, families, transient and permanent boarders with good and pleasant rooms, and with the best table the market affords. The facilities for fishing and gunning are excellent. Good boats and tackle will always be at command. A magnificent beach affords an excellent opportunity for promenade at almost all times of tide. The facilities for *Bathing* cannot be surpassed.

The House will be conducted by Mr. E. S. LOOMIS, and Mr. H. SCRUTON, (formerly of the Mansion House, Augusta.) They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give satisfaction to their guests.

June, 1855. 26

Haying Tools.

50 DOZ. Kimball & Son's Patent Snaths and Scythes;
10 doz. Waterville Cast Steel Scythes;
10 " Darling's do. do.;
20 " Patent Snaths;
100 Drag Rakes;
50 Revolving Rakes;
25 Delano's Independent Rakes;
25 Spring Tooth Horse Rakes;
Hand Rakes, Hay Forks, &c., all of which will be sold at wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices.

JOHN MEANS & SON, Market Square.

June, 1855. 4w26

BUTTER——CHEESE.

KENDAL'S Cylinder Churns;
Thermometer and Dash Churns;
Butter Workers and Paddles;
Butter Moulds and Stamps;
Cheese Presses and Hoops;
Cheese Tubs, Strainer Cloths, for sale low by

JOHN MEANS & SON, Market Sqr.

June, 1855. 3m26

DRAG RAKES for sale by the dozen at the manufacturers' price by 4w26 JOHN MEANS & SON.

PATENT Horse Hoes, Improved Cultivators, Wheel Hoes, for weeding, Cast Steel Hoes, for sale by

June, 1855. 2w26 JOHN MEANS & SON.

LOST!

ON Saturday, the 16th inst., the subscriber lost, between Gardiner Bridge and the Tannery, formerly owned by William Thomas, in Manchester, a DAGUERREOTYPE of a Lady. It was enclosed in a small shell case. Whoever will return said Daguerreotype to the owner at the Gardiner post-office, by mail or otherwise, shall be suitably rewarded.

Gardiner, June 18, 1855. 2w26 C. C

The Muse.

From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

HOME YEARNINGS.

[This natural and touching effusion appears in a volume entitled "Scottish Songs, Ballads, and Poems, by Hew Ainslie: Redfield, New York, 1855." It represents the feelings of an elderly settler in America, regarding his native country and the recollections of earlier and happier days. This settler is the poet himself, a man whose name will be kept alive in Scotland. Upwards of thirty years ago, a short while before emigrating to the West, he published a volume entitled a "Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns," full of fine description and warm poetic feeling, and containing imitations of the old Scottish ballads. A native of the same county with Burns, his language occasionally reminds us of that of the illustrious Ploughman; but in all essential respects his compositions are original and racy in a high degree. The following verses are addressed to an old friend:—]

I've green'd* to see ance mair, John,
Our brave auld countrie;
The stately towers, the bin'wood bowers,
I haunt in memorie.
I haunt in memorie, John,
As ghaists, auld minstrels say,
Will wander round the hallowed ground,
That kent their earthly day.

Lang thirty years are gane, John,
Since in your wastlin sea,
Auld Scotia's hills sank down, John,
Nae mair to rise on me;
Nae mair to rise on me, John,
Though sadder sets I've seen,
The set of beaming eyes, John,
That gilt this earthly scene.

But blessed be that power, John,
That ga'e us power to raise
The dear departed dead, John,
The joys o' ither days.
Ay, thoughts of sunny hours, John,
In days o' darkest hue,
Can make a rift in dimmest lift,
An' let a star look through.

Thus in my midnight ponderings,
In sleep or waking dream,
I range the glen by Hawthornden,
Or sport by Girvan's stream;
Dear "Girvan's fairy-haunted stream,"
Bargany's banks sae braw;
The auld ash-tree, that cosilie
Leant owre my daddy's ha'.

The bleaching haugh, wi' fencing saugh,†
The garden tosh and trig,‡
Wi' divot edge, an' clippit hedge,§
Where linties love to bigg;‖
Where linties love to bigg, John,
An' merry sangster's meet;
Syne yoking tilt, wi' mony a lilt,¶
Made April mornings sweet.

Sic scenes are hoarded up, John,
In memory's sacred ben;
This thriftless heart wi' a' may part,
But them I maunna spen'.
O, them I daurna spen', John,
Or what were left to me
But frostit crops o' early hopes,
That sicken ane to see?

Dear sainted Eleanora!
Sweet sister o' my heart,
It was thy gentle whisperings
First made this spirit start,
First made me wondering see, John,
The lovely things that lie
Around us, on the earth, John,
Above us, in the sky.

Ay, bravely broke my dawing,
A mild an' pleasant glow
Now wintry winds are blawing,
My day is wearing low.
But hush! I've said an' sung, John,
An' sing it yet again,
Howe'er the heart is wrung, John,
The word is—Ne'er complain.

*Longed. †Green—willow. ‡Trim—neat.
§Turf. ‖ Linnets—build. ¶Song.

The Story-Teller.

From the Ohio Farmer.

HOMELY HANDS;
OR, JUDGING FROM APPEARANCES.

BY JEUNE.

"You'll get to Mack's soonest by taking a cross-cut through Esq. Kendall's lane, that runs close by that great red house up yonder; who's sick over there?"

"Mr. McLeod himself, the stage driver told me; I thought he lived on this street, and therefore did not ask his direction."

"I guess Mac ain't any sicker than liquor'll make any man," said the good natured countryman, of whom I had asked my direction. "I'd advise you, young man, not to waste much physic on him, you'll get nothing but cusses from *him*, do what you may."

This damped, somewhat, the ardor with which I had come thus far. It was my first patient, and there I had been "located" in the village of Alton for two months, in all the verdant inexperience of hope, in all the unappreciated importance of my hard-won diploma. I had thought myself prepared for this. I knew that, in all probability, I should have to solace myself with "hope deferred," until I had acquired the prestige of age; but as the long summer days wore by, I could not repress impatient yearnings to enter upon those duties for which I had so laboriously prepared myself. I longed to try the skill of which I doubted not my possession. If the patients who sent so far for Dr. De Bray, were only a little less patient, and would send for me, would not I like to have cured them? I was glad of any opening, however unpromising; so I turned up the designated lane, rather slowly, however. I felt some interest in Esq. Kendall's house, and noticed with pleasure the taste displayed around it; the vines and flowers so well cared for, bespoke a refined and elevated mind. I was very fond of flowers, and cultivated some choice varieties about my office. I had plenty of time for it.

I had heard of Cora Kendall, the beauty of the whole region. I had my dreams, too, of clasping some fair white hand—looking into some sweet, truthful eyes, and asking some dear girl to share my lot, when it should have become brighter. Perhaps it might be Cora; at any rate I wished to see her. Suddenly I became almost transfixed with surprise and delight. A young girl—beautiful as an angel, I reverently thought—stood in a little porch almost overhanging that green lane, gazing at the summer's sunset. Her face seemed inspired. The parted lips, the uplifted eyes, every feature seemed glowing and radiant with enthusiasm. I was close to her—the velvet turf gave forth no sound; but just then a twig crackled under my horse's foot, and she started—looked down—and I, caught gazing at her in such a trance, had recourse to McLeod's direction. The question seemed simple enough; but she stammered, and became so painfully red, that, pitying her embarrassment, I involuntarily averted my eyes; they fell upon her hand, which rested on the white trellis of the porch; and such a hand! large coarse, and red; my eyes could not believe themselves; but traveled up the sleeve of stout gingham to see if that hand was really an appendage to the face I had recently almost worshipped. She was still stammering out the direction—I was still gazing at her hand, in a sort of bewilderment; when two other little hands fell upon it, like flakes of light, and their owner, looking over the shoulder of the first one, greeted me with graceful self-possession, and gave the direction in a few words, adding some witty remarks descriptive of the man, which set us all laughing, and relieved the awkwardness of the interview; for which I felt very grateful.

"Dear Sis," she said, "was such a timid little thing, and saw me near her so suddenly, that she never would have collected her senses enough to tell me anything." "Dear Sis" looked down, and suddenly withdrew her hand, which those lily white fingers were caressing. The other seemed to take no notice of this, but put back her curls with the liberated fingers, and I turned, with regret, from her fascinating face, beside whose sparkling vivacity the first seemed tame and cold; for the sunset glory had faded from it, as completely as from the dim forest toward which I now turned, deeply pondering whether I had seen Cora Kendall. It could not have been the last speaker, for, reared in that country place, where would she acquire those bewitching manners, or the taste displayed in the arrangement of those clustering curls, and that snowy dress, thin and delicate as mist, floating about her. How could a farmer's daughter wear white at all, in the kitchen and dairy, where she must assist? for I knew the Kendalls kept no servants. "Impossible; she must be some lady from the city, rusticating, some wealthy relative from the highest walks of society, and far above my thoughts." I concluded with a sigh, which, however, did not release said thoughts. Perhaps the first one whom I had seen was Cora. If she possessed such a soul as seemed to look forth when I saw her watching the sunset, I was not surprised that she had led captive so many hearts. Yet, there would be no propriety in saying to her "Lay thy sweet hands in mine, and trust to me." I was sure I never should love her, not that I had decided upon employing that particular form when I should have occasion to make so momentous a request. I tried to convince myself that it was not because I prized mere physical delicacy and regularity, above the indwelling beautiful soul; but to my shame I failed here, how else could I account for my repugnance.

So absorbed was I, with this knotty question, that I scarcely noticed a stout boy, with his yoke of oxen dragging a tree with all its branches down the precipitous road before me; till I felt myself suddenly dashed upon a rock considerably below the forest path, here broken by ledges; for my horse having just realized that a tree-top was moving along the road, without any visible cause, contrary to the known habits of trees, was startled into a sudden shy, which took me completely by surprise. "I'll not be such a coward as to think I'm killed," said I to myself. I *had* thought so, in the first moment of agony.

"Hallo, there, are you hurt?" said the boy, coming up with much concern in his countenance.

"No, not much," and I made an effort to spring up, but everything turned dark and faded from my senses.

When I became again conscious, the neighbors had gathered around, and were placing me on a litter. "We must take him to the nearest house," said one. "Jenkin's house is nearest, but then Jenkin's wife is sick," said another. "We'd better take him up to my house by all odds, it's a'most as nigh, and an easier road."

"I believe I'm considerably hurt," I interposed; "cannot I go to Mr. Kendall's?"—"Why, yes, that's just what I was sayin'," resumed the last speaker, "you'd better come up, by all means, we've got plenty of women folks to nurse and tend ye, and you'll need it one while, I'm thinkin', if that's where you fell," he added, with a glance at the rough rock. I scarcely noticed at the time what followed, but remembered afterward, how, when I was carried into the house, the fair lady in white screamed, and grew so faint, that she had to be hurried from the room; how the old farmer looked fondly after her, and said, "Cora can't do nothing, she's so tender hearted, call Susan," how that "Susan" appeared and turned very pale, but after a moment busied herself in washing and binding up a wound on my head, which had covered my face with blood, and how, while everybody commiserated me, and asked me how I felt, she alone was cold and silent, till I began to think she did not consider me much hurt, though I wished her voluble mother would follow her example; for the pain I suffered took away all disposition to answer questions. One of my limbs was broken, but the surgeon who had been sent for did not reach Alton till the next day.

Some weeks after my accident, we were all assembled in the little parlor, which indeed I had not left since first brought there. "I think your work very beautiful," I said to Cora, who was embroidering with worsteds, and whose fair hands I had long been watching with a sort of idle pleasure, as they moved about their graceful task, and thinking how much I should like to clasp—to kiss one of those beautiful dimpled hands. "You do this so skilfully, that I think you must have employed yourself often in this way before."

"Yes, I have embroidered considerably, I am very fond of it," said the young lady.

"Then I hope you will some time give me the pleasure of seeing the former triumphs of your needle."

"Oh, certainly, since you are so kind as to take an interest in my poor efforts, you shall see them now," she replied, with a ready, yet modest acquiescence, which contrasted favorably with the manner of those young ladies, who have to be entreated by the hour for a sketch or song of which they are secretly vain all the time. "Susan, dear," she continued, "*you* know where they are, you have been revolutionizing our chamber, so that I never could find them if I were to try."

"I put them in your drawer," said Susan, without raising her eyes.

"Ah, but—it is far, and you are nearest the stairs, so be my little page this once," said Cora, sportively, with such sweet entreaty in her eyes that I longed to be her page. Perhaps it had some influence on Susan, for she laid down her work good humoredly, and brought the embroideries.

"And now show us yours, Susan," I said, when these had been sufficiently admired; "have you not executed some of this needle-painting?"

"I have none," she said.

"You surprise me, I don't see how you can resist the temptation of doing some of this beautiful work, when you see the leaves and blossoms growing under your own sister's fingers."

"Indeed I should like it," she answered, but I never find time to try."

"I should think you did try it once; it almost makes me die with laughing, now, to think what a piece of work you made of it," cried Cora.

"That was hardly a fair trial," replied her sister, coloring, "since I used stocking yarn instead of worsted; for you remember, Cora, that you were afraid you should not have worsteds enough to finish your flower-piece, if I wasted any; yet my best efforts would never compare with Cora's," she added, turning to me, "for I have not the talent for such things, which she has."

"I think Susan's talents seem to distinguish themselves more in her present line of occupation than any other; I must confess, I don't know, I'm sure, what dear papa would do for clothes without her; for such coarse work makes my fingers bleed, if ever I try to do it."

I wondered within myself if Nature was a thoroughly democratic institution—if she had not made some patricians. How naturally the manners and occupations of a lady seemed to belong to this elegant creature; while her sister did not seek to go beyond the homely necessities of life. Very useful this latter class, too, but not so agreeable, or ornamental.

The silence was broken by Susan, who said, as she glanced from the window, "That's a fine carriage for this place."

"O, it must be the new merchant, Mr. De Bent," cried Cora, with animation, springing from her chair to the window; the large easy chair rocked back heavily against my helpless foot; Susan hastened to draw it away before it should rock back again, while tears started in her eyes at the groan of pain which I could not repress. "Oh! how cruel that was of me! how careless!" cried Cora, "how can I ever forgive myself!" And the sweet girl took both my hands, impulsively, between hers, as if she would thus take upon herself the pain she had unintentionally caused. Good, kind-hearted Susan, I did not need your tears. I felt more than repaid for the momentary pang, by the earnest pressure of those fair hands.

The kitchen, where the cooking and dairy work of the farm house was done, was built at right angles with the room where I lay; and it thus happened, the windows of both rooms being open one sultry morning, that I became the unwilling listener to a dialogue, which gave me some new ideas with regard to the two young girls of whom I had already seen so much, and, as I now found, knew so little.

"I wish, Cora dear, you would go in and sit by Dr. Jeune, you can take your book right along; I want to finish up these dishes before mother comes in, for she ought not to do so much hard work this warm weather."

"I, indeed!" answered the other, who must have been Cora, though her voice seemed to lack its usual sweetness, "do you expect me to go in there with this ragged dress, and my hair all in strings! I expect you will ask me to wash up the greasy dishes next!"

"No, Cora, I am too proud of your pretty hands myself, to be willing you should spoil them so, and I don't want you to go, either. I did not think of your 'dishabille,' I will leave the dishes."

"Let him lie alone, awhile, it won't hurt him, sulky and cross as he is sometimes."

"O Cora, how can you say so! He is never cross, and if his spirits are low sometimes, it is not strange that an active, energetic young man, as I think he is naturally, should find it hard to lie helpless whole weeks and months."

My face glowed with shame; I had been impatient, but it was toward her who now generously defended me—never, O, revered and queenly Cora, to thee. But a light step had entered my room, and I met the blue eyes still tender with the compassion which had animated her last words.

"I shall want nothing before noon, my kind little nurse, except a glass of fresh water you have brought. Perhaps I can sleep; I did not rest much last night." As I spoke I could not help thinking how pretty she looked, with her smooth brown hair and gingham dress, contrasted with the figure with which her sister's words had described.

"A little household goddess she,
That witcheth all for good,"

I thought, as I heard her all through the morning hours, tripping about her work, and singing blithely, the perfect embodiment of cheerful industry. I began to have a dim idea that nature had made something superior to the patrician order, after all. Cora did not occupy so prominent a place as usual, in my day-dreams.

"So you and Cora want some new dresses?" said Mr. Kendall to his daughter, one evening, as he laid down his paper and took her fondly upon his knee. "Why, Father, do you think we look shabby?" "No, I shouldn't know the difference if you were dressed in tow cloth, as your grandmother used to be; but Cora says she can't go to church again, till she has a new dress; so I suppose you can't either—what will they cost, and what will my Susy wear? Scarlet, green, or yellow?"

"All at a time, if you like them, Father.—But I have seen some delicate blue barèges, at De Bent's, which I think would be pretty for us; such a dress would cost four dollars; if you can spare the money, I should really like to have one."

"Well, that won't break me; there's four for each of you; I want my children to have clothes fit to go to church," he added mischievously, as his daughter left the room. "She's a good girl, quite as good as Cora, though, as her mother says, she'll never make no show."

"It is quite natural," I answered, "that a mother should be proud of Cora's rare beauty and accomplishments, but Susan is quite as lovely, though she does not know it; and I certainly never saw a temper so sweet and even, under all circumstances, as her's."

"Well, I'm glad you've found it ont," said the farmer heartily, "for it seems to me as if nobody knew how good, nor how handsome neither—though that ar's a small matter—Susan is, while everybody praised Cora."

For several days after that, I saw the sisters employed on a delicate blue material, which I thought must have cost much more than the sum Susan had mentioned. She still sat up and worked after the family had retired on Saturday night. "I will take my work into another room now, so that you may sleep," she said. "No, sit here; I do not sleep half the night, from being so idle through the day, and I should like your company. I anticipate the pleasure of seeing you come out in that beautiful dress tomorrow; I am sure it will become you."

"Oh no, I have no new dress, this is my sister's," she said, a shade passing over her face. "Why, I thought you both had dresses like this?" "There was not money enough to get two dresses of this kind, and Cora, who has more taste in dress than I, says light blue is only becoming to very fair blondes, and I was afraid the dress I wanted would not suit my appearance, so I concluded not to get one."

"Why, dear girl, what are you but a blonde? If your cheeks are more rosy, and your hair darker than your sister's, it does not make you any less fair or beautiful."

"O there you are wrong," she said earnestly, yet blushing as she spoke, "everybody will look at her, while no one notices how I am dressed."

"Then I cannot agree with everybody, thou naivest of reasoners."

Hours flew by; the great kitchen clock struck eleven. "I'm afraid, Susie, your eyes will be dim in the morning. I would let Cora sit up to finish her own dress, another time."

"That she would have done, but she cannot gage and set on the robe, which is what I am doing now."

"Then she is not so skilled in needle-work as you?"

"She is much more skilful than I, only she has never tried—I mean she has never learned to do this particular thing. One cannot be expected to do anything well, without practice, you know, and I have had plenty of that, for I have gaged her dresses and mother's for several years; it would be unpardonable if I should not excel her, when she has only tried a few times."

"And failed?"

"Partially so—her work was not quite right; it could not be expected till she learned how, you know."

"She has an eloquent defender, yet there was no excuse for you, no encouragement in your first attempt at embroidery!" I ventured in a low tone. A momentary change of her transparent countenance showed how keenly she had felt her sister's slighting manner on that occasion; but she replied with a dignity which I never could have expected from her—

"If she is sometimes inconsiderate, a person like Cora can well afford to have some faults."

"I entreat your forgiveness; so noble an answer shames me. Pray forget my idle words, it is the first time, Susan."

"Then let it be the last, my friend," she said, smiling kindly again, as she folded away the completed dress.

As I watched, day after day, the dispositions of these two fair sisters, acted out in the ten thousand minutiæ which make up human happiness or misery, I began to long for the love of that noble, self-forgetting heart, whose constant object was to make every hour and every moment pass pleasantly to those around. But she, as I grew to need less of her care, gradually withdrew herself more and more from the room where I lay, sending her mother, who could talk of nothing but Cora, to sit by me, while she took her place in the kitchen. If she were ever left alone with me she would go and bring some one in, immediately, with a plausible excuse, noticed only by the sadly keen sense of jealousy; all the while she was kind to me with a quiet sisterly kindness, which gave no hope. Having no chance by active exertion to divert or shake off my unhappy thoughts, they preyed upon me till I grew actually sick—sick with a malady for which my books prescribed no cure.

"Why, Doctor, you're worse this morning; your countenance looks very bad; I'm concerned about you," said my hostess, as she was passing through the parlor one morning. "It is the effect of a severe headache and sleepless night, which has awakened your kind concern; I think it will soon pass off," I said, while the throbbing pain increased as I asked my exacting heart why Susan, who was quietly arranging the room, had not noticed how ill I was.—But her mother said, "Susan, why don't you magnetize his head? You always ease my headaches and put me to sleep." "I will try," she answered, as she laid her duster in the closet and came forward. "I did not know you possessed the mesmeric power." "I do not claim to," was the answer, "I suppose it is the shafing which eases pain. They say one must close his eyes if he wishes to be put to sleep," she added in a tone which was neither cold nor kind, as she seated herself on the edge of the couch. Why would she not bear a moment the eyes that worshipped her! I longed to close down crushing lids upon my agonized thoughts, also; but slowly they changed under that kind touch, I felt—I could not deny that it was earnestly kind, no mere mechanical manipulation. And then it was such a novelty that she should touch me at all, I could not remember that she had ever done it before, even to shake hands; I forgot the pain entirely.

"He's fast asleep, Susan, you needn't work any longer, I want you should help me fix my hair," I heard Cora say, as she came into the room. "Oh, hush, wait a little while, I want he should sleep soundly first; don't you see how ill he looks?" "Well, if you won't do it, mother will," said Cora, shutting the door not very gently, while my good angel patiently strove to charm away my pain, and I dared not let her know that I was awake, after what I had so mal-appropriately heard. Soon she cautiously discontinued her chafing, and rose to go, then resting her arm upon the pillow beyond my head, she bent over and pressed her fresh young cheek, fondly upon my forehead; another moment and she had left me, but never, dear heart of love, has the happiness left me conferred by that mute caress. Even now I seem to feel again the joy that flooded my whole being, thrilling to my finger end; my thoughts rehearsed, and never wearied of rehearsing the minutest circumstance, even to the cool touch of her braided hair, damp from the morning bath. My blissful reveries gradually lost themselves in refreshing sleep, and when I awoke, Cora had come to sit beside me. Cora was an excellent reader, and a sweet and accomplished singer, and many a weary hour had been shortened by her kindness, though I had lately come to feel that it was the cruel kindness of a coquette, constantly seeking the triumph of winning what she would not trouble herself to wear; and now as she combed my hair, and rolled it into curls with "her fingers small and fair," I felt as if that soft touch lacked something. I seemed to see a cold deceit in those blue eyes, and could not admire the glossy, golden curls that swept my pillow; while she read Lalla Rookh, I listened for the homely, Monday sounds of rubbing, pounding, and rinsing clothes, from the kitchen, where I knew a dear, true heart directed willing hands.

[REMAINDER IN OUR NEXT.]

SHERIDAN AND HIS SON TOM. Sheridan had a great distaste for any thing like metaphysical discussions, whereas Tom had taken a liking for them. Tom one day tried to discuss with his father the doctrine of necessity. "Pray my good father," said he, "did you ever do anything in a state of perfect indifference—without motive, I mean, of some kind or other?" Sheridan, who saw what was coming, and by no means relishing such subjects, even from Tom, or any one else, said: "Yes, certainly!" "Indeed?" "Yes, indeed!" "What, total indifference—total, entire, thorough indifference!" "Yes, total, entire, thorough indifference!" "My dear father, tell me what is it that you can do without—mind—total, entire, thorough indifference?" "Why, listen to you, Tom!" said Sheridan.—This rebuff, as Tom told me, so disconcerted him, that he had never forgotten it, nor had he ever again troubled his father with any of his metaphysics. [Moore's Memoirs.

ANECDOTE OF FOOTE. One night, at his friend Delaval's, one of the party would suddenly have fixed a quarrel upon him for his indulgence of personal satire. "Why, what would you have?" exclaimed Foote, good humoredly putting it aside; "of course I take all my friends off, but I use them no worse than myself—I take *myself* off." "Gadso!" cried the malcontent, "that I should like to see:" upon which Foote took up his hat and left the room.

A NICE QUESTION. *Sam.*—"You'll get it for hooking dat turkey las night. Mas'r knows it."

Pompey.—"I didn't hook it. Warn't de turkey mas'rs! Well. Aint I mas'rs! Well. I eat de turkey, didn't I! Well. Aint de turkey part o' me! Mas'r ain't got so much turkey, but aint he got more nigger? I tell ye de turkey only change places."

THE VEIL was given to flirts to hide the want of blushes.

Sabbath Reading.

From the New York Independent.

ST. CATHARINE BORNE BY ANGELS.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

* * * * A picture of the Du-seldorf School represents St. Catharine borne up in the air by four angels, her hands folded peacefully over her bosom, and her eyes closed as in an ecstatic sleep. The engraving of this picture is common in our print shops.

Slow through the solemn air in silence sailing,
Borne by mysterious angels, strong and fair,
She sleeps at last—blest dreams her eyelids veiling,
Above this weary world of strife and care.

Lo! how she passeth—dreamy, slow, and calm—
Scarce wave those broad, white wings, so silvery bright;
Those cloudy robes, in star-emblazoned folding,
Sweep mistily athwart the evening light.

Far, far below, the dim, forsaken earth,
The foes that threaten, or the friends that weep—
Past, like a dream, the torture and the pain;
For so He giveth his beloved sleep.

The restless bosom of the surging ocean
Gives back the image as the clouds float o'er,
Hushing in glassy awe his troubled motion:
For one blest moment he complains no more.

Like the transparent golden floor of heaven,
His charmed waters lie as in a dream,
And glistening wings, and starry robes unfolding,
And serious angel eyes far downward gleam.

Oh, restless sea! thou seemest all enchanted
By that sweet vision of celestial rest;
Where are the winds and tides thy peace that haunted?
So still thou seem'st, so glorified and blest!

Ah, sea! to-morrow, that sweet scene forgotten,
Dark tides and tempests shall thy bosom rear;
And thy complaining waves, with restless motion,
Shall toss their hands in their old wild despair.

So o'er our hearts sometimes the sweet, sad story
Of suffering saints, borne homeward crowned and blest,
Shines down in stillness with a tender glory
And makes a mirror there of breathless rest.

But not alone in those old Eastern regions
Are Christ's beloved ones tried by cross and chain;
In many a house are his elect ones hidden,
His martys suffering in their patient pain.

The rack, the cross, life's weary wrench of woe,
The world sees not, as slow, from day to day,
In calm, unspoken patience, sadly still,
The loving spirit bleeds itself away.

But there are hours when, from the heavens unfolding,
Come down the angels with the glad release;
And we look upward, to behold in glory
Our suffering loved ones borne away to peace.

Ah, brief the calm! the restless wave of feeling
Rises again when the bright clouds sweep by,
And our unrestful souls reflect no longer
That tender vision of the upper sky.

Espoused Lord of the pure saints in glory,
To whom all faithful souls affianced are,
Breathe down thy peace into our restless spirits,
And make a lasting heavenly vision there.

So the bright gates no more on us shall close;
No more the cloud of angels fade away;
And we shall walk amid life's weary strife
In the calm light of thine eternal day.

MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.

At the anniversary meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, recently held in New York, the following interesting information touching the cause of missions in India was elicited.

Mr. Burgess, a returned missionary from India, said he had been forcibly struck with the want of sympathy exhibited by Christians in this country, in the missionary work, and he illustrated it by relating an incident. He called the other day upon an old friend in Broadway, of whose piety he had no doubt, and was met by the inquiry, "Does it pay to leave home, friends, &c., to spend your life among the heathen?" And then his business was so pressing, that he could not listen to his reply showing that it paid a hundred fold. From 16 years' experience, amidst many trials, he knew that it paid; and all missionaries would say the same—it pays. India was the greatest missionary field open to the Church. But there were great obstacles to encounter there. Among these obstacles was the Sanscrit language, for 2,000 years the sacred language of India, in which is written the oldest literature of the world, dating even as far back as the 12th or 13th century before Christ. The thousands of richly endowed temples and monasteries scattered all over the country, were another serious obstacle in the missionary's way. The caste system was another. Every Hindoo village had 12 different castes in it, all following different callings. Pantheism and the doctrine of the transmigration of souls afford still further difficulties. The Hindoo doctrine is, that the soul, or the universal life, must go through 8,400,000 changes before it can reach perfection.

But, said Mr. Burgess, while there are discouragements, there is also progress. In the native churches of the Mahratta mission there are 112 native members. In the North of India there are 120,000 nominal Christians. A society of native young men is formed to destroy the influence of caste. Female education is receiving attention, after having encountered inveterate prejudice. There are now 1000 girls receiving education in schools supported by the natives. The press is doing a great work, and there are now many newspapers supported entirely by natives. Railroads are being constructed. The superstitions of that people are being attacked in a practical way. When the English dug a canal to irrigate a certain district, the natives declared the waters of the sacred river, the Ganges, would never flow into it—it would not be used for such a profane purpose. But the canal was finished, and the water flowed like any other water.

Mr. Mills, of the Ceylon Mission, next addressed the meeting. After alluding to the size of India—being 1900 miles in length, and containing 160 millions of inhabitants—he said that there was a great thirst for knowledge among the people who flock to the Missionaries, rather than to the Brahmins, to supply knowledge. There are now 460 Missionaries in India; 80,000 children have been gathered into schools; 150 natives are preparing for the ministry, and there are 750 catechists, together with a native legion of over 2000 redeemed from idolatry. But the work had just begun. There were three millions of children yet to be taught.

RANDOM GEMS.

If a man cannot find ease within himself, it is to little purpose to seek it anywhere else.

If you should escape the censure of others hope not to escape your own.

Adversity, misunderstood, becomes a double care.

By slight difficulties be not dismayed, nor magnify them by weakness and despondency, but boldly meet them and put them to flight. There are cobble stones in every road and pebbles in every path.

If we were only half as lenient to the living as we are to the dead, how much happiness might we render them, and from how much vain and bitter remorse might we be spared, when the grave, "the stony grave," has closed over them.

It is a bitter thing when a guileless woman first learns to regard any manly character, no matter where she finds it, with contempt; it weakens that better estimate of humanity which gives sunshine to life; it breaks down womanly faith, where womanly faith ought to be strong.

Men in former ages, though simple and plain, were great in themselves, and independent of a thousand things, which have since been invented, to supply perhaps the true greatness which is now extinct. [Bruyere.

WHAT DR. ORDWAY'S
HUMOR DISCOVERY
IS DAILY EFFECTING.

ULCEROUS Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, and Eruptions on the Skin, are generally cured by using from one to six bottles. A few cases of great malignity have been found requiring a larger number; in one case as many as ten bottles were used before a complete cure was effected.

Very bad cases of Erysipelas have been cured by using from three to five bottles.

Liver Complaint, with pain in the side, &c., have been cured after great suffering had been endured, and no benefit obtained from other remedies, by the use of from two to six bottles.

As an Alterative, a regulator of the Stomach and Bowels, and a Curer of Dyspepsia, and its attendant evils, no medicine possesses scarcely a tythe of the power of this, as the use of a single bottle will satisfy the most incredulous.

C. W. ATWELL, under U. S. Hotel, Portland, General Agent for Maine; and sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. 2w25

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT
KILLS BED BUGS.

APPLY it not only to the bedstead, but to the cracks and crevices about the ceiling, (*if the house is old,*) and *YOU SHALL SLEEP IN PEACE.*

In the use of the Dead Shot, there *is no poisonous dust rising whenever you make the bed or sweep the room,* as is always the case after having used Corrosive Sublimate dissolved in Alcohol.

C. W. ATWELL, under U. S. Hotel, Portland, General Agent for Maine; and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. 2w25

REMOVAL!

JOSEPH PIPER has removed to the store recently occupied by WILLS & LOMBARD, a few doors north of his former stand, where may be found a general assortment of choice

Family Groceries and Provisions.

Fruit, Nuts, Confectionary, and Bread of all kinds. Also, Pork, Lard, Ham, Beef Tongues, Tripe, Fish, Mackerel, Tongues and Sounds, Butter and Cheese, Flour, &c., which he will sell for cash or exchange for country produce.

Al-o, Fancy Goods, Cutlery and Toys.

J. P. tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to receive a continuance of the same.

Augusta, May 19, 1855. 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

KENNEBEC, ss. Taken on Execution—Wm. S. Marshall vs. Samuel S. Brooks, Henry Reed and John O Page—and will be sold at Public Auction, at the Stanley House in Augusta, in said County of Kennebec, on Monday, the 2d day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., Twelve Shares of the Capital stock of the GRANITE BANK in said Augusta, as the property of the above named Samuel S. Brooks.

JABEZ S. CURRIER, *Deputy Sheriff.*

May 30 1855. 24

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the enclosure of IRA ELKINS, in Pittston, the 23d inst., two COLTS, one red, four years old, with a very long tail; the other black, one year old, small size. Whoever will find or give any information [in regard to said horses, shall be suitably rewarded. IRA ELKINS.

Pittston, May 31, 1855. *4w24

Freedom Notice.

I HEREBY relinquish to my son, CALVIN C. GRIFFIN, the remainder of his minority, to transact business for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings, and shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

EDWARD GRIFFIN.

Witness—DANIEL H. TAYLOR,
*24 ELMAR TAYLOR. Industry, May 26, 1855.

RHODE'S
FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
Or, Nature's Infallible Specific.

FOR the Prevention and Cure of Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease, which have a common origin in Malaria or Miasma. This subtle atmospheric poison which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists,—North, South, East or West,—and will every where yield to this newly discovered antidote, which is claimed to be the Greatest Discovery in Medicine ever made.

This specific is so harmless that it may be taken by persons of every age, sex or condition, and it will not substitute for one disease others still worse, as is too often the result in the treatment by Quinine, Mercury, Arsenic, and other poisonous or deleterious drugs, not a particle of any of which is admitted into this preparation.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from the use of this NATURAL ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

It will entirely protect any resident or traveller even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague, or Bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the Acue in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use cording to directions.

It will immediately relieve all distressing results of Billious or Ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, &c. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Finally, its use will banish Fever and Ague from families and all classes. Farmers and all laboring men by adopting it as a preventive will be free from Ague or Billious attacks in that season of the year which, while it is the most sickly, is the most valuable one to them.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more.

Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle.

Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

Trade circulars forwarded on application, and the article will be consigned on liberal terms to responsible parties in every section of the country.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor,
Providence, R. I.

Wholesale Agents, J. DINSMORE & SON, Skowhegan, to whom all orders should be addressed
WEEKS & POTTER, sole agents in Boston. And for sale by dealers generally. 6m13

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE FARM formerly owned by HENRY WHITE is now offered for sale, together with the stock, consisting of oxen, cows, one horse, carriages, farming utensils, &c. The farm contains about 90 acres of land, well watered, well fenced, mostly with stone wall, suitably divided into woodland, pasturage, and tillage, an excellent orchard, engrafted to choice varieties of fruit. The buildings are, a one story house with an L, wood-house, hog-house, granary, one new barn, 40 by 50 feet, well finished, with cellar for manure, and two wells of good water, one in the house and the other in the barn-yard. The above farm is situated about 1½ miles from Readfield Depot, and 4 miles from Winthrop Village. The location is delightful, the soil unsurpassed for producing corn, grain, &c. The farm cuts from 20 to 25 tons of hay annually. There is on the premises an inexhaustible supply of muck.

Said farm will be sold with or without the stock, as may best suit the purchaser. Price $2000.

Refer to Dr. HOLMES, editor of the Maine Farmer, or to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL M. GOVE.

Readfield, March 12, 1855. 3m13

GOOD HELP ON WASHING DAYS.

THE subscriber informs those who are desirous of a good chance to dry their clothes that have been washed, that he is proprietor of

Woodward's Patent Clothes Dryer,

for all the towns in Kennebec County except Waterville. He is now manufacturing them, and will be happy to furnish those who may wish to obtain one of the most convenient aids in drying clothes hitherto invented. It takes up but a small space in the yard, and is so constructed that the lines can be easily lowered to a convenient height for putting on the clothes, and as easily elevated out of the way in order to dry. All orders promptly attended to.

ROBERT H. FOLSOM, Vienna.

May 22, 1855. 3m22

C. F. WINTERS,
FARRIER AND GELDER,

WILL attend to gelding horses or other stock, upon application by letter, or otherwise, and will warrant in all cases if required by the owner, without extra charge.

Residence JOHN BATES, Whitefield. Post Office address, North Whitefield.

Whitefield, May 5, 1855. *6w20

VALUABLE INVENTION.
Important testimony in its Favor.

FLOUR INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 20th, 1855.

MESSRS. Edwin and James M. Clark:—Gentlemen—Having carefully examined the construction, operation, and workmanship of your newly patented Combined Grinding and Bolting, or Merchant Flouring Mill, I take pleasure in presenting you and the public with the following statement as the result of my investigation:

With the French Burr Mill Stone, thirty inches diameter, it ground and bolted from nine to twelve bushels of wheat per hour, making clean work, and at the same time turning out, at a single operation, extra flour, superfine flour, shorts, ship stuff and bran. The extra and superfine flour is of an excellent quality, and the yield per bushel is equal to the large classed complicated mills of modern construction. It occupies but little room, can be placed in a compass of 21 feet in length, by 4 feet, which, when in running order, with all the machinery requisite, can be easily removed or transported from one place to another—has no complicated machinery about it, consequently is not liable to get out of order and takes but little power, and appears to be particularly adapted to the wants of the condition of the country at large; and from its cheapness of construction, and small amount of capital requisite to start it, rapidity of grinding per hour, taken into consideration, with its portability, and adaptation to any power now in use, I cannot but think that ere long it will be successfully established in every State in the Union, if it does not entirely take the place of the old complicated machinery heretofore used.

Yours, truly, STEPHEN MILLER,
Head Flour Inspector of Philadelphia.

This valuable Mill can be seen in operation daily, at No. 213 Arch street, next to the Theatre, Philadelphia, from ten o'clock in the forenoon, until twelve o'clock, and from two o'clock in the afternoon, until four, by those wishing to purchase County or State rights. The patentees still have many of the most valuable States and counties for sale, and will give all satisfaction relative to it. Those desirous of engaging in this promising speculation, will do well to call and see it soon, as hundreds are doing daily.

The prices which the Patentees are selling County and States at, justify the most timid in purchasing, and within the last few weeks, over sixty thousand dollars worth of the Patent Rights have been sold. The patentees, Edwin and James M. Clark, intend remaining in this city for some time, for the purpose of selling the entire United States, County and States for sale.

☞ Persons writing for information must enclose a Stamp to pay return postage. 4w23

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM J. L. MOULTON, of Pittston, in the County of Kennebec, on the 10th day of March, 1854, by his deed of that date, recorded in the Kennebec Registry, book